The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GIRLS IN WILD RIOT.

Inmates of a Home Goaded to Violent Revolt.

ONE PLACED IN CHAINS.

This Proves the Firebrand to the Brooding Unfortunates.

URGENT CALL FOR POLICE.

Howling Crowd Assembles at the Unique Uprising.

INTERVIEWS AS TO THE CAUSE.

Thirty-three girls confined in the State Home for Juvenile Offenders at No. 3111 Indiana avenue revolted last night, overawed the attendants, broke half the windows in the establishment, smashed all the crockery they could lay hands on, demolished furniture galore, and as a result a posse of police from the Stanton Avenue Station had to take possession of the institution before order could be restored.

Five of the girls were arrested.

The girls claim the insurrection was the direct result of the treatment to which they have been subjected for a week, alleging they have been fed on bread and water, beaten, and chained to the floor for infractions of rules. Mrs. Dayton, the superintendent, and one of the other matrons say the girls were unruly and that discipline was necessary. It was also stated that the trouble is a result of disagreement in the Board of Directors over the selection of matrons. The riot caused a big sensation in the vicinity, and a crowd of over 1,000 people blocked the streets for hours.

Mamie Davis is said to be responsible for last night's affair. Two days ago she was unruly and was ordered into punishment. She resisted and was beaten with a whip. This did not quiet her, and she was locked in her room. Mrs. Fairchild, the former superintendent, had had two strong chains stapled to the floor in one of the bedrooms. Mrs. Dayton says she wished to be humane, and so had a strong belt made with an arrangement on it to secure the hands of the girl wearing it.

The chain was fixed to this, and yesterday afternoon Mamie Davis was chained up. Four girls—Belle Eberhardt, Mamie Chinting, Essie Davis, and Lizzie Smith—planned to liberate her. Watching their chance they got upstairs, went to the punishment room, kicked down the door, and cut the belt from Mamie Davis. Then they started breaking furniture and yelling.

Signal for a General Riot.

As if waiting for the signal the other girls rose en masse, broke from their attendants, and ran wild over the house. There were seven matrons in the institution at the time, but they were absolutely powerless to prevent the outbreak. James Graytrex, the janitor, was sent for, but the girls rushed at him, called him over, and threw him out of the room. None of the matrons was actually struck, but they were hustled about freely and outweighted by the excited girls.

Within ten minutes the girls had smashed most of the chairs, and armed with the legs started to smash in the windows and shout to the passers by. It took but a few seconds to gather a crowd, and then the neighbors came out. Inside the house the worst row that ever a man heard or saw was going on. From every barred window girls were shrieking and showering down broken glass and crockery. Some one telephoned the police, and a patrol wagon loaded with officers from the Cottage Grove Avenue Station responded.

The doors were opened to them, not by the matrons but by the girls themselves, who had taken forcible possession of the keys. Most of the girls clustered around the astonished officers and begged to be taken to the station, to the jail, to the bridewell, or anywhere so they got away from the home. They told the police they were half-starved and that they were chained to the floor and beaten for every offense.

Shrieking from Open Windows.

After remaining a few minutes the police decided they could neither quiet the girls nor take any official action, as the place was a State institution, so they went away. Hardly had they gone than the girls broke out again. Going to the windows which fronted on Indiana avenue they shrieked in unison, until a crowd numbering 500 had gathered. The neighbors had already acquainted most every one with their version of the state of affairs in the home, and feeling outside ran high. Just as some enthusiast was in the act of breaking down a window to liberate some sight of the girls the patrol wagon again arrived and the police drove back the crowd.

They at first took no active part in the affair, but contented themselves with watching the girls and seeing they neither set the house on fire nor escaped. Mamie Davis was utterly unmanageable. She raved around the house, insulted the matrons and police, and cried by main force to get out of the home. In this she was helped by her four companions, and as the whole house was in an uproar the police at last decided to take some of the girls to the station to see if the din could not be stopped. At the request of the superintendent Mamie Davis, 18 years; Essie Davis, 14 years; Lizzie Smith, 18 years; Mamie Chinting, 18 years, and Flossie Kenny were taken to the station. The girls made not the least trouble about going; on the contrary, it seemed to be the thing they wanted. They fairly fell over one another in their anxiety to climb into the wagon, and, once there, sat quiet and peaceable.

All Want to Go to the Station.

Then the police had a strange experience. The girls who were not to be locked up resisted it, and attempted to force their way into the wagon too. When the police would not let them pass they deliberately smashed things in front of the officers in the hope of being included.

One by one the girls who were left were put into a side room and kept together. They amused themselves by teasing their guards and shouting comment to the people on the streets. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE interviewed many persons, matrons and others, upon the cause of the trouble, and one of the girls eagerly led the way to the punishment cell on the top floor. On the way the janitor was asked as to the existence of such a place. He admitted it and offered to bring a lamp. He volunteered the information that he was generally called in when any of the girls had to be put in chains. Then he showed the cell.

The punishment room of the institution is seven feet long by seven wide. The window is boarded up tight. The transom is boarded up, and the door had been reinforced with heavy planking. On the bare floor was a mattress without bed clothing. Bolted into the floor by the side of the mattress was a heavy staple, with about six feet of strong steel chain fastened to it.

"That," said the girl who showed the place, "is where we are chained to. I was in there once for four days when the thermometer was fourteen below zero. There is no heat in the room, and I was only given one blanket. All I got to eat was one slice of bread a day and a dipper of water. I was sent there because I told the laundry matron I was too sick to work. She ordered me to go on with my ironing, and I said I was too sick and sat down."

During the height of the excitement Belle Eberhardt, one of the younger girls, became hysterical and fainted. She was carried to the dormitory and resuscitated. Then slipping by the matrons she again reached the main floor, where she joined in the rioting until she again fainted. Again she was brought to but fainted a third time. Then she was carried to bed and kept there.

At first the "dark room" was intended merely as a place of mild punishment and contained no furniture or chains. The windows were painted black to prevent the girls looking out. They did not like the dark and broke out the windows. Then the windows were boarded up, but the boards were torn down by the first girl locked in. After this another set of boards were fastened over the window, these latter ones being of ¾-inch matched flooring and fastened to the window casing by screws. The door of the room is an ordinary one and is secured by a bolt on the outside. To prevent the other girls opening this a light door was built to close over the regular one, the outer one being fastened with a padlock.

Another steel chain stapled to the floor was found in Room 30. This room had a bed, was comfortably furnished, and was well lighted. Miss Stubberfield, one of the matrons, at first said she knew nothing about any chains in the home and said there was only one, which was never used. She was asked if the complaint made by some of the girls that they had been flogged was true. She said it was not. Mrs. Dayton, the superintendent, said only one girl had been flogged. Mamie Davis had received a beating, but it was some time ago. Mrs. Wallace declares at the last board meeting Mrs. Dayton admitted a stout hickory stick had been broken over the shoulders of Mamie Davis.

Matrons Deny the Stories of Cruelty.

After the first outbreak the matrons apparently resigned themselves to the girls and fate. Two of them locked themselves into their rooms until the police came, and several were in tears. They declared the accounts given by the girls were false, and denied all tales of harsh treatment. Mrs. Dayton was not so conservative. She said she had punished the girls when they needed it, and that fully half of them had been on bread and water diet for a week. She said the chains were only used to keep the girls out of mischief and were a legacy from Mrs. Fairchild, the last superintendent. The only ones who took the girls' side were Mrs. McCarthy and Mrs. Price, both of whom have resigned from the institution. Mrs. McCarthy says she resigned because the treatment accorded the girls was not humane and she would not countenance it. Mrs. Price gives the same reason.

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS IN THE HOME.

Police Corral the Inmates and Finally Enforce Order.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the police at the Stanton Avenue Station received a telephone message of the riot at the ome. A squad of eight policemen jumped into the patrol wagon and started for the home. When the police arrived there were nearly 1,000 persons crowded in front of the building. The crowd stood out as far as the street car tracks. Men and women from some of the fashionable residences in the vicinity were craning their necks to get a glimpse of the inmates through the screened windows.

When the police entered the house resembled a bedlam of insane persons. Thirty odd girls were running through the house yelling and screaming each at the top of her voice. The matrons were helpless to restrain them. Windows had been broken and furniture overturned and scattered through the house.

Police Round Them Up.

The girls who were considered as rioters were first taken in charge by several big policemen and then an effort was made to get all of the other inmates into the south parlor. One after another they were brought in and two policemen stationed inside to guard the door. All this time the girls were yelling and shouting, vilifying the superintendent and the matron. Not one of the inmates is over 18 years of age, and they range in ages from 10 years upward. A half dozen colored girls were yelling and singing ribald songs and altogether they showed signs of depravity which would appeal to any reformer. It was impossible to hear anything except shrieks in the room, and only after considerable persuasion did a reporter for THE TRIBUNE succeed in quieting the inmates sufficiently to get a few interviews.

Several of the inmates had hard stories to tell of alleged cruelty and maltreatment on the part of Mrs. Dayton, the superintendent. Daisy McFields, a 14-year-old colored girl, said she was the first to be punished by Mrs. Dayton.

Daisy McFields' Story.

"I was working in the laundry last Tuesday," she said, "when I had some words with the matron about a skirt. She said she would report me to the superintendent. I told her to go ahead and report. Well, Mrs. Dayton came down and whipped me across the face and back."

"What did she whip you with?"

"She whipped me with a switch," replied the girl with a twinkle in her eye.

"Now is this the truth?" was asked.

Then Daisy hesitated a moment and said:

"Well, if you want the truth, she did not whip me with a switch, but she did slap my face about thirteen times, and it hurt, too."

Ida Clark, who said her name was assumed, declared she had been starved for three days. Ida was sent to the institution by her father because she would run away from home at frequent intervals. She is 17 years old and had been in the institution a year. Her features bore signs of refinement and her pale face showed effects of ill-health. She appeared to tell a straightforward story.

"I have been sick with the grip for a week," she said, "and Friday I had a quarrel with Mrs. Fairchild. She is the matron, and I told here something she didn't like. She reported me to Mrs. Dayton. Mrs. Dayton said I must apologize to Mrs. Fairchild and I refused to do it. Then she gave orders that unless I apologized I would have to go without my meals. Now, mister, I haven't had anything to eat for three days. I wouldn't apologize and they would not give me anything to eat. Won't you please give me a quarter so I can buy something to eat?"

Chained to the Floor, She Says.

Mamie Davis, one of the girls, who was taken to the Halsted Street Station, was loud in her complaint against Mrs. Dayton. She was handcuffed and chained to the floor, she alleges, because she had complained of the treatment by Mrs. Dayton to Mrs. Wallace, one of the members of the Board of Directors. Mrs. Wallace was at the home early in the evening, and Mamie Davis said that for Sunday dinner the girls had been given nothing but soup and bread. The soup, she said, was unfit for food. As Mrs. Wallace was leaving the girl said to her:

"I will be chained for telling you this."

"When Mr. Wallace had gone," said Mamie, "I was handcuffed and chained. Then the other girls started the riot."

"Yes, take me to the station," she said to

[Continued on second page.]

MOON HIDES ITS FACE

THOUSANDS OF CHICAGO PEOPLE WITNESS THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Local Scientists Disappointed Because Light Clouds Interfere with Their Observations—Prof. Hough, However, Gets the Best Photographic Views of 1895—Practical Fancy Turned by Carbstone Astronomers—Vivid Picture from Auditorium Tower.

From the Observatory.

Chicago streets, balconies, and even housetops were crowded by the curious last night intent upon viewing the total eclipse of the moon. The show was not entirely satisfactory. Light clouds which grew dark and opaque at times obscured the vision, and scientists who had prayed for clear skies that they might make accurate and useful observations were disappointed in a measure. The time of the eclipse was as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	7:07 p. m.
Moon enters umbra, or shadow	8:08 p. m.
Total eclipse begins	9:01 p. m.
Middle of eclipse	9:49 p. m.
Total eclipse ends	10:37 p. m.
Moon leaves umbra, or shadow	11:35 p. m.
Moon leaves penumbra	12:31 a. m.

Prof. G. W. Hough of Northwestern University made many observations at the Dearborn Observatory and many students and visitors were present to view the phenomenon through the big telescope. For an hour or more preceding the contact light fleecy clouds passed over the moon and threatened for a time to stop all observations. So hazy did the moon appear there seemed no perceptible difference when it entered the penumbra of the earth's shadow, and even when the lower limb of the moon entered the full shadow it could not be distinguished well. The obscuring clouds, however, kept growing lighter and fleecier and about the time that the planet was half immersed in the shadow they cleared away entirely. At this point Prof. Hough attached his photographic apparatus to the end of the 18-inch telescope and took a couple of pictures. Several more were taken later as the moon was emerging from the shadow. Prof. Hough said these were the most satisfactory he had obtained since 1885.

The views of the eclipse through the large refractor were very unsatisfactory, nothing being visible except a bright unbroken light from the moon's surface. As the eclipse advanced this surface as seen through the refractor grew gradually darker and finally assumed a reddish color. The shadow line as it advanced over the moon's surface was not clearly defined.

When Prof. Hough removed the eye piece and substituted his photographic apparatus and focused the image on the ground glass it made a clear picture of three and one-half inches in diameter with all lines clearly defined and the contrast between the light and shaded portions sharp. Prof. Hough gave his photographs one second exposure. The view of the eclipse through the "finder," the small telescope with a three and three-quarters inch glass, was satisfactory. As the shadow advanced it almost could be seen to move over the rough surface of the moon. The disk of the satellite in the shaded portion, until the eclipse was nearly complete, could scarcely be distinguished, but soon it took a reddish hue and the planet appeared much lighter, its disk being clearly defined. This reddish and yellowish appearance of the moon was due, as Prof. Hough explained it, to the refraction of the sun's rays in passing through the earth's atmosphere. At the total eclipse ten years ago this refraction was so slight from some cause that the moon was almost entirely invisible.

* * *

At 5c A Peep.

It was the silver opportunity for every man who owned a street telescope. He got out before the sun went down, and when darkness came on it was almost impossible to turn a down-town corner without running into a line of people who were waiting their turn at 5 cents a peep. The man who planted his six-foot tube across the street from THE TRIBUNE office reaped a harvest. With every peep he delivered a lecture which, while lacking the finish of a Proctor, delighted his customers and filled them with awe at his learning.

"Here you are," he cried. "Here you are. Splendid view of the eclipse for a nickel. Look as long as you want to for 5 cents. Now watch the moon as it gets eclipsed. Yes, sir; it's a beautiful eclipse. A total one and one of the most successful in astronomical records. The moon is now partially hidden from our sight as the first phase of the eclipse—the first contact as it is technically called—began at 7:54 p. m. The eclipse will begin to be total at 8:51½ and will continue until 10:27. Yes, sir; it's only a nickel to look at the moon and it's seldom you see as fine an eclipse as this. That dark spot which you see close to the edge of the moon and in the part that is still bright is Plato, the crater of one of the largest of the extinct volcanoes of the moon; and it only costs you a nickel, five cents, half a dime, to see Plato and the eclipse.

"The moon is now passing through the shadow projected into space by the earth, which by thus cutting off the rays of light emanating from the sun causes this darkening of the surface of the moon and makes what we astronomers call an eclipse. The total phase will end at 10:27 precisely, as we know by calculations made with the most care and difficulty by eminent scientists. At 11:25 p. m. the eclipse will be at an end and the fair goddess of the night will again send her silver rays without obstruction upon the earth."

* * *

From the Tower.

From the top of the Auditorium tower the eclipse formed the central figure in a changing night picture of rare splendor.

The sky was clear with only a few light streaks of cloud moving southeasterly. Beyond the fringe of shore lights and the breakwater the lake stretched away with a faint tremor on its gray and glassy surface. Before the shadow crept up on its face the moon had the heavens all to itself, so far as a naked eye could discern. The shadow came into view on schedule time. Its lower edge looked as if it had been dipped in blue-black ink for awhile and then the shadow crept upward. As it moved over the face of the silver disk it changed to a smoky hue. When half of the face of the moon was veiled it was deceptive looking in its proportions. Through the shade the outline of the lower half was made distinct and smaller looking than the glowing half above. Then the stars came out. The strip of the moon's reflection on the water lost its brightness as the shadow grew, till it changed to a leaden glimmer; and then its light went out entirely. The sky line was lost in the darkness, and then a little star showed itself where the moonlight had glistened. It was a light on the four-mile crib. The arc of the shade seemed greater than that of the moon at times. Again it appeared irregular as it slowly crept upward. As the crescent of glowing light narrowed to a silver line there came a palpable pulsing, as if the queen of night was struggling against total extinction. The shade was resistless, and in a moment more the moon was hanging up in the heavens like a Dutch cheese in the smoke of a burning tar barrel.

* * *

Viewed by Wun Lung.

Somewhat of a commotion was caused in the Chinese colony of Chicago by the eclipse of the moon. There is a tradition among the Celestials that when the shadow of the earth obscures Luna's face, the great Chinese dragon is swallowing the moon. Sam Moy was questioned in regard to this superstition last night, while the light of the earth's satellite was put out. He said only the most ignorant of his countrymen took stock in the belief. He said the moon was an object of celebration, if not of adoration, in China on account of a battle fought 6,000 years ago. It was a certain Aug. 15, and when the day was over the Chinese, badly defeated, camped in the proximity of the enemy. That night the moon rose bright and full, lighting the way for a safe retreat by the

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HOPKINS' TROPHY OF THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The ballots were cast openly, and were numbered to correspond with the polling lists.

Sec. 16 of "An act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense," etc., in force July 1, 1891, provides:

Whenever a constitutional amendment or other public measure is proposed to be voted upon by the people the substance of such amendment or other public measure shall be clearly indicated upon the ballot, and two spaces shall be left upon the margin, one for votes favoring the amendment or public measure, to be designated by the word "Yes," and one for votes opposing the amendment or measure, to be designated by the word "No," etc.

The judges of election acted upon the advice of Village Attorney Huey and returned to the Village Board, the Canvassing Board. The board called a special meeting last Thursday night, but was unable to decide what to do. A prominent attorney of Harvey cited to the board the case of Union vs. Usserly and others, 147 Ill. 201, in which the Supreme Court held to be void a vote to restrain stock running at large on which the ballots were designated "For" or "Against," instead of "Yes" or "No," and the other provisions of the Australian ballot law, which the court declared mandatory.

Another meeting of the Village Board of Harvey will be held tonight. It is stated on good authority, however, that Trustees W. B. Thompson, C. W. Rangia, and T. W. Nance, who would have been legislated out of office had the vote not been void, will not appear at the Monday meeting and a failure of quorum may result.

Meantime the little Village of Harvey does not know where it is at. Nor is the election difficulty the only trap into which the village has fallen. The School Board has sins to answer for as well. About two months ago the Harvey School Board held an election for the purpose of securing authority to issue bonds to the amount of $13,000. The ballot read as follows:

FOR.

AGAINST.

Authorizing the Board of Education of School District No. 3, in Township No. 36 north, range 14 east of 3d P. M., in Thornton Township, Cook County, State of Illinois, to issue bonds of said district to the amount of $13,000, due in ten years, and to bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

It is said that as the issue of the bonds for school purposes is in the contemplation of the statue "a public measure" under Sec. 16, the issue of bonds, a large number of which are reported to have been negotiated, is also void and therefore does not bind the district.

SUNDAY TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT.

Delightful Cruise on the Violet to Pimlico Sound and Ocracoke Inlet.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 10.—President Cleveland and his party tided over Sunday by taking a cruise to Pimlico Sound. The Violet left Cape Hatteras about 6 o'clock this morning. She steamed south, passed Hatteras Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet, and returned to her old anchorage in Cape Channel at 6 o'clock in the evening. The weather is delightful, and the trip was enjoyed by all on board. Weather permitting, a big day's sport is expected tomorrow.

CALL IT NO ELECTION.

HARVEY'S VOTE FOR CITY ORGANIZATION IS SAID TO BE VOID.

The Ballots Were Improperly Worded, It Is Said, and as a Result Attorneys Assert the Contest Is Invalid—In Addition to This Trouble the Vote on the School Board's Plan to Issue Bonds May Be Declared Void—Citizens Are Entirely at Sea.

Tuesday last the Village of Harvey ostensibly declared for city organization by a vote of 204 to 168. The village was jubilant over its civic promotion, and no sooner was the vote announced than Harvey politicians began to cast about for Aldermanic material, and some half dozen men came to the front as candidates for Mayor. It now appears the election was void, having been conducted according to the old election laws of 1872. The ballots were of two kinds, and read thus:

For city organization under the general law.

Against city organization under the general law.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; north winds; warmer.
Sun rises, 6:21; sun sets, 6:01.

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TO PLACE PARKHURST ON THE RACK.

New York Presbytery Preparing to Haul Him Over the Coals.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is to be the subject of special consideration at tomorrow's session of the New York Presbytery. Plans are forming to give him a scorching over the coals of criticism respecting his conduct toward brethren in the ministry. If these plans are followed out there is likely to be as great public interest in the proceedings of the Presbyterian Church for the next few years as was created by Dr. Parkhurst's friend and sympathizer, Dr. Briggs.

Trouble has been preparing for Dr. Parkhurst ever since his strictures uttered in the pulpit upon the financial integrity and business honor of the New York Presbytery. The particular remark of Dr. Parkhurst on this subject to which exception was taken by the New York ministers is as follows:

"You know that I have been extolled by my brethren of the New York Presbytery, but I tell you that I am prepared to fight Tammany wherever I find it."

By this language Dr. Parkhurst was understood as meaning that the influence of Tammany had asserted itself against him to such an extent as to cause the New York Presbytery to violate its solemn engagements in order to subvert the influence of Dr. Parkhurst and his church in Madison Square.

SPRINGLIKE WEATHER FOR CHICAGO.

That Is the Expert's Prediction for Today—Snow in Kansas.

Fair and warmer today. This is for Chicago. It was snowing in Kansas and all along the east shore of Lake Erie last night. It was a light snow. Minnesota had weather yesterday down at 6° below zero. The lowest here was 18° above. It will rain in Southern Illinois today, but not in Chicago. There will be no rain in the "fair and warmer" that Chicago gets. This is what the weather man said last night. It will be nice, bright, balmy, and springlike.

"It is warming up to the west of us," the man in the observatory tower said. "There is a storm in Texas. It has been going on down there for three days, but it hasn't got enough energy to come up this way.

"This is all right," he said, pointing to Canada. "It's 4° below up there."

TOLEDO HIGH SCHOOL IS BURNED.

Blaze Starts from an Explosion of Chemicals in the Laboratory.

TOLEDO, O., March 11.—The Toledo High School Building, a four-story brick structure, was almost destroyed by fire. It was a little before 1 o'clock this morning when a loud explosion that blew out part of the east wing of the building occurred. A moment later fire burst forth and spread so rapidly that before an alarm could be given the main portion of the building was doomed. The Fire Department managed to save the Scott Manual Training Department. The explosion probably was caused by chemicals in the laboratory. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with what insurance is not known.

ROBBERS FAIL TO REACH THE VAULT

Explosion in the Bank at Girard, Pa., Rouses the Officers.

ERIE, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—The banking house of R. S. Battles & Co. in Girard was visited by three burglars at an early hour this morning. They undertook to work into the vault, but failed to locate it. They next broke into the banking room, and with the use of dynamite had torn away so much of the wall they were within reach of the vault when they were surprised by the officers of the bank, who had been alarmed by the explosion. The burglars succeeded in escaping from the building to the railroad and disappeared, presumably on a passing freight. The bank contained a large sum of money.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON IS BETTER.

His Physician Announces That He Is Now Out of All Danger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—The condition of ex-President Harrison is much improved tonight. The alarming congestion of the lungs is rapidly disappearing and the family physician announces there need be no further concern for the General's recovery. Under the physician's advice Mr. Harrison will keep to his bed for several days to avoid complications that might result in case of a relapse.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Samuel Smith, aged 18 years, and George Leake, aged 21, both of South Lawrence, Mass., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat while running near Newburyport, Mass.

The jury in the case of Charles Boulier, charged with murder at Cheyenne, Wyo., brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Boulier is a cattleman, who in the last eighteen years has killed three men.

Col. Conley, a well-known young Linn County, Kas., man, has been convicted at Mound City of murder in the first degree. He killed James Mapes, a companion, at a Fourth of July celebration in 1894.

There is considerable excitement at Bronaugh, Vernon County, Mo., over the finding of a body doubled up in a coal oil barrel. The man is unknown. Police officials are making an investigation and hint at a sensation.

Mrs. Susan Dautrich, aged 60 years, who was bitten in the hand by a strange dog which she took out of the cold six weeks ago, died at Reading, Pa., yesterday. She showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, snarling and barking, dread of water, and all the horrible sufferings of a person afflicted with rabies.

LAST EDITION.

SWINGS IT HIS WAY.

Ed Cullerton Injects a New Feature Into Politics.

WENTER IS HIS NOMINEE.

In a Combination to Help an Aldermanic Contest.

BOB BURKE IN THE DEAL

It Gives Him a Good Chance to Get Even with Hesing.

WARD MEETINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Hinging the Mayoralty nomination on an Aldermanic contest was a new feature in city politics. In former campaigns Aldermanic aspirants have tried to force themselves on a ticket to reap the benefit of the strength of a Mayoralty candidate, but for an Aldermanic candidate to swing a city convention and bring about the nomination of a particular man to pull a ward candidate through is a new one. This is what Edward F. Cullerton has done in forcing the nomination of Frank Wenter, if reports are true. A cog slipped in the deal when ex-Ald. Loeffler failed to get the Assessorship nomination in the West Town Democratic convention Saturday evening. Had this gone through the Cullerton people would have felt more confident of getting the Bohemian vote of the Ninth Ward. There is a large German and Bohemian vote in that ward, and it was figured that Wenter's nomination and the pinning of Loeffler at the head of the West Town ticket would help Cullerton immensely. Mr. Cullerton's brother is a strong man in the Tenth Ward Democratic organization, and the delegation from that ward was brought into the combination formed by the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

The North Side wards, where Robert E. Burke, the secretary of the County committee, is strong, had the knife out for Hesing because the latter tried to get the Democratic nomination two years ago when Carter H. Harrison was nominated. Cullerton, who is having a lively fight in his ward to defeat Ald. Bidwell, saw his opportunity in the dearth of candidates for the Mayoralty omination. When the County committee was casting about for a candidate the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards sent a delegation to Democratic headquarters to urge Mr. Wenter's nomination. Burke saw his chance to get even with Hesing and at once commenced to cultivate the Wenter people. The next move was to work on the County committee and then to bring all the influence possible at the caucus Friday night. It was a Wenter caucus, but the Hesing side had enough men on hand to make things lively. They sized up the situation on the complexion of the caucus, and Mr. Hesing, evidently thinking the machine was fixed to down him, withdrew before the convention. It is now asserted that had Hesing remained in the fight he could have mustered enough votes to have defeated the Cullerton-Burke combination. The Mayor's friends insist that he did not interfere in any way, and that he would have made no effort to assist Wenter. They also say that the statement that Mayor Hopkins agreed to support Hesing is untrue.

The Wenter campaign will now be conducted by the old Harrison wing and special effort will be made on the West Side. The nomination of J. S. Cooke does not seem to improve the situation. Mr. Cooke is the man who managed Mike Keeley's campaign in 1885 when the latter bolted the convention that nominated A. C. Hesing for Treasurer. Lewis Huck, the Republican candidate, was elected. Cooke is supposed to be strong on account of his being a brewer, but it is said that all the other brewers in town will work against him.

The nomination of William Mangler for Clerk necessitates finding a new man for the North Town Assessorship nomination. Henry Schomer and J. S. Clark are both regarded as in the fight. The convention will meet at North Side Turner Hall this morning.

MR. WENTER MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH.

Democrats Crowd West Side Turner Hall to Hear Their Nominee.

Frank Wenter inaugurated his campaign as the Democratic nominee for Mayor at a mass-meeting held yesterday afternoon in West Side Turner Hall. Three thousand Democrats gathered to hear him. During the meeting Ald. Gallagher's nomination for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward was ratified.

Mr. Wenter repudiated all allegiance to the Democratic machine. He said the nomination had been offered him without any solicitation on his part and if elected he would do what he thought was right and just, independent of party influence. "I am confident," he said, "the Civic Federation will indorse my candidacy for Mayor—at least it will not actively oppose it. I am proud of my record as President of the Drainage Board and can offer no better plea for your votes. If elected every act of mine will be in favor of a clean, honest municipality."

Mr. Wenter told his hearers the election was one from which all political issues could be eliminated. Only men should be considered, he said, and on that he relied for election. He commented on the worth of each Democratic candidate and exhorted his hearers to vote the straight ticket.

A. S. Trude, who followed Mr. Wenter, had hot words to say regarding George B. Swift and Frank Lawler. The latter, he said, was experiencing an anti-climax. He first aspired for Sheriff and having been defeated he successively tried to be Postmaster, Marshal, and Congressman, and he now seeks to be Alderman. "I have no personal animosity towards Frank," Mr. Trude said, "but having received so many favors from our party I think he ought not to go back on us and oppose our candidate, Ald. Gallagher." Mr. Trude had a word of praise to say regarding every candidate on the ticket. Frank Wenter should receive the support of business men for his thorough knowledge of finances. J. S. Cooke should be supported for Treasurer because his reputation for honesty was unimpeachable. William Mangler would make a competent City Clerk and George A. Trude a fair City Attorney. Even "Johnny" Powers, who was on the platform and afterward made a speech, came in for words of praise from Mr. Trude.

Other addresses were made by Miles J. Devine, Edward Kelly, P. J. O'Haulin, Ald. Gallagher, and Matthew Brady.

POLISH VOTERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

Two Big Meetings in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward are warming up to a high pitch of enthusiasm for

Swift and the entire city, as well as town and Aldermanic tickets. Last evening the Kosciusko club, which now has a Polish membership of 1,500, held a great meeting, with Joseph F. Haas, the candidate for Alderman, Ald. Lammers, Mr. Austin, Mr. Hawley, Dr. Landis, and Fred Gloor Jr. as the speakers. Mr. Gloor, Robert J. Koch, and E. M. King enlivened the affair with a few good songs. Every mention of Mr. Swift's name was loudly cheered, and all the speakers predicted that his majority in the ward would be not less than 5,000 and probably as much as 6,000 over the Democratic candidate. T. L. Petta, President of the club, presided. Next Sunday's meeting, to be held at the same place at 4 p. m., will be addressed by Mr. Swift.

Seven hundred voters attended the first Polish Republican meeting in the Sixteenth Ward last night. Inspiring speeches were made by J. Dahlman and W. Schrojda in the Polish tongue. W. J. Downey, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Assembly, spoke in English, as did Jacob M. Horn, candidate for West Town Assessor. The entire Republican ticket was indorsed, with George C. Lenke for Alderman.

FOR MEN FOR THE COUNCIL SEATS.

Coming Primaries and Ward Candidates of Both Parties.

The Democrats of the Fifth Ward will decide upon an Aldermanic candidate at a primary to be held Tuesday afternoon. The man receiving the majority vote of the Democrats of the ward will be declared the candidate without a convention. Ald. Wall, James Daly, and South Town Collector Martin Honan are the candidates. Honan seems to be the best man of the three.

The Republicans in the Eighth Ward are undecided as to what they will do. Dexter Burke, an employé in Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt's office, is talked of. John Bennett, who has a saloon near the Maxwell Street Station, seems to have the call on the Democratic nomination. Ald. Morrison will, it is said, run as an independent.

The Democratic convention in the Sixteenth Ward will be held Tuesday and the Republicans will hold theirs the same day. Ald. Stanley Kunz, it is said, will be renominated by the Democrats.

The Seventeenth Ward Democratic primaries and convention will be held Saturday. Thomas Johnson, a Swedish-American, and Ald. Gosselin are after the nomination. The Republicans will hold their primaries and convention the same day. Steve Revere wants the nomination.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican convention met some time ago and adjourned. It is understood that it will not be reconvened until the last minute and some say that a saloonkeeper named John A. Rogers, who has been trying to get into the Council for a number of years, will be nominated. Madison R. Harris, the attorney, is also mentioned.

The Republican primary of the Twentieth Ward is called for March 14 and the convention the following evening at Southport and Clybourn avenues. William Reed, a young attorney, seems to be the best man mentioned for the place. John Samuelson, a contractor, also wants the nomination. He is well spoken of. John H. Hartwig, a guard in the jail; Eugene Nufer, a saloonkeeper; and Charles Baker, a saloonkeeper, are also after the nomination.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward will hold their primaries March 14 and their convention March 15 at 10 o'clock a. m. at No. 158 Lincoln avenue. August Hoyer, a retired real estate man, is much talked of as a candidate. It is said that if nominated and elected he will vote against the gang. John C. Ender, an ex-County Commissioner, and Jacob Theile, who has a bicycle exchange on Clark street, are mentioned.

The Twenty-second Ward Republican primaries will be held the same day as those of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. Ald. Muelhoefer desires another term in the Council. He is a franchise voter and never missed a chance in two years. William Baumer, a contractor, it is said, is slated for the nomination. He placed himself on record preceding the city convention as favoring brace primaries. When the Republicans of the Sixth Ward appeared before the city committee to protest against Jim Hogan's gerrymander and his judges and clerks, Mr. Baumer, who, by the way, is a committeeman himself, made the motion that the committee should hear no protests. The motion was carried. If the Democrats do not nominate a respectable man in this ward it is probable the better element will unite on an independent.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Republican primaries will be held March 15. Ald. Mat Conway wants a renomination. He voted for the Ogden gas ordinance and Cosmopolitan electric. His previous record is along this line.

"Buck" McCarthy, who earned his reputation on the Board of County Commissioners, is slated for the Republican nomination in the Twenty-ninth Ward. The primaries will be held March 15. The Democrats will renominate Ald. Tom Carey.

The Thirtieth Ward primaries will be held March 15 and the convention the same evening at Boulevard Hall, Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets. Ald. Utesch wants to get back to the Council. He is on pretty thin ice, but his friends think he will get a renomination. There are better men in the ward. John A. Hoagland, an attorney, is mentioned. The Democrats will hold their convention in this ward on the same day as the Republicans. Chris Peterson, a saloonkeeper, and Mike Welton, a contractor, want the nomination.

The Thirty-first Ward Republican primaries will be held the same date as the Thirtieth Ward, and the convention the next day. C. W. Northnagle, an architect, Isaac Greenacre, and Ald. Francis are the candidates.

WANT AN ITALIAN ON THE TICKET.

Republicans of That Nationality Indorse Steve Revere for Alderman.

The Italian-American Republican club of the Seventeenth Ward met yesterday and considered the advisability of placing an Italian on the Republican ticket for Alderman. William O'Hara addressed the meeting in English and at the conclusion of his speech he moved that the club indorse ex-Ald. Steve Revere as the man to represent the Italian Republicans from the Seventeenth Ward. The motion was carried. Fifty new members joined the club. Committees were appointed from the Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Precincts of the ward to canvass thoroughly the above precincts and have a large delegation present at the convention that is to be held at Green and Erie streets Saturday afternoon.

HEBREW CLUBS FORM A STRONG LEAGUE

It Will Work Hard to Elect the Republican Ticket.

The various Hebrew ward clubs of Chicago last night organized a Hebrew American Republican League. A permanent organization was formed with the following officers: President, County Commissioner John Ritter; First Vice-President, Dr. M. Myerovitz; Treasurer, Samuel Sinsheimer; Secretary, A. E. Weinstein; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. Isaacson. A committee of five was appointed on bylaws. A charter has been applied for, and the league will take an active part in politics this spring and thereafter. This league is formed for the purpose of combining the Hebrews of the various ward organizations and work hand in hand for the success of the Republican party.

ARE PLEDGED TO SWIFT FOR MAYOR.

Irish-American Independent Political Club Takes Decided Action.

One hundred delegates representing South Side Irish societies met at Lincoln Hall, Thirty-fifth street, yesterday and organized the Irish-American Independent Political club of which J. J. Harrigan is President, John Hartley, Secretary; John Ryan, Financial Secretary; and C. M. Coffey, Treasurer. The object of the club will be to look after the interests of the Irish residents of the city and to see that they get the proper recognition both political and otherwise. The 360 members who signed the constitution pledged themselves to support George B. Swift for Mayor.

TO PURIFY THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Voters of the South End Organize to Secure a Fair Election.

The George B. Swift club of the south end of the Twenty-third Ward organized yesterday afternoon at No. 107 Huron street with seventy members. Morris K. Liston was chosen President; Frank W. Bennett, Vice-President and Treasurer; and Andrew Honey, Secretary. This club is formed to prevent the election frauds and abuses practiced in the tough region of the ward. It has a hard task before it, as its work will be in the precincts heretofore dominated by the Market street gang, but it is resolved to secure a fair election in April.

THEY WANT THE REPUBLICANS ELECTED

Stationary Engineers Resolve to Oppose Democratic Nominees.

The United Order of Stationary Engineers met March 8 at Winers' Hall, Thirtieth and Halsted streets. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Lives and property in Chicago have been jeopardized by the present system as conducted by the present administration.

WHEREAS, There is no trade in which so many lives are dependent upon carefulness and efficiency as in steam engineering, we believe that the license law should be rigidly enforced; and

WHEREAS, The engineers of Chicago have utterly failed to have the law enforced under Democratic administration; now be it hereby

Resolved, That we unanimously indorse all regular Republican nominees; and

Resolved, That we use all honorable means to secure their election and we earnestly request all fellow-workmen to assist us in this undertaking.

LITHUANIANS RIGHT IN THE FIGHT.

Republican League Held an Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday.

The Lithuanian Republican League held a big meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the church hall, Thirty-third street, near Auburn avenue. Fully 1,000 enthusiastic men crowded into the hall and listened to and applauded speeches in English and in Lithuanian. The meeting was presided over by George Andriuszis, A. Olszewski, editor of the only Lithuanian newspaper in the West, acting as Secretary. George B. Swift had been expected but was unable to come, and sent R. A. Manheim to represent him. Speeches were made by the officers, Mr. Manheim, Matt Waranko, Leon Nowak, Mr. Steponawigius, and others. A great mass-meeting is soon to be held in Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

An All-Day Reception.

Parlor 44 at the Grand Pacific was thrown open to visiting Swedish Republicans yesterday, and all day the room was used as a headquarters for the Swedish-American Republican League. Edward C. Westman, President of the league, William Hussander, Secretary, Justice C. H. Hoglund, and Gustave Nelson acted as a Committee of Reception, and during the day many of the visitors called to thank the Chicago men for the courteous treatment they had received at their hands.

After Ald. McGillen's Scalp.

Fifty business-men of the Twenty-first Ward—seceding Democrats, Republicans, and men weary of Ald. McGillen's continuous neglect of the ward's interests—met yesterday afternoon. The need for a new man in the Aldermanic chair was briefly pointed out by F. W. Brenckle, and a committee was appointed to select an independent candidate and report Wednesday night.

For Alderman of the Seventh.

M. Barnett was indorsed for Alderman of the Seventh Ward by the West End Hebrew Political club yesterday afternoon.

TALKS OF THE INDIAN LECTURESHIP

Dr. Barrows Gives His Plans Touching the Haskell Proposition.

Dr. Barrows preached at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on the Indian lectureship, recently founded by Mrs. C. E. Haskell, and his own plans in regard to it, whenever he is able to visit India. Among other things he said: "I shall hope to show the advantage of a historical over a purely philosophical religion, its added authority, trustworthiness, interest, and adaptability. Christianity, a religion of facts, is not wanting in doctrine, ethics, and philosophy. It has a philosophy perhaps as deep and comprehensive as that which lies in the vast world of the Hindu scriptures, and much less ethereal, and it presents an ethics more vigorous, vitalizing, and complete than that which was taught by Buddha, the most famous of all Hindu sages. But Christianity is primarily a series of miraculous and redemptive occurrences embodying, it is true, a divinely perfect ethics, verities of celestial fragments and potency; but all these are wrapped up and made life-giving by the divinely perfect Teacher and Redeemer, who is set forth in the gospels.

"Christian missionaries find among the peoples, whom they are endeavoring to teach, a vast deal of truth which corresponds with Christian truth. When they bring the lofty message in regard to God, they find other faiths speaking of Brahma, and Allah, and Shangti; Hinduism has its trinity; the Moslem has his idolized scriptures, which pay large reverence to the Old Testament and the New. The Parsee points to his Bible, which is full of spiritual sublimity, while the Hindu, the Buddhist and the Chinese sacred writings far surpass the Christian scriptures in number and extent. Other religions have their prophets and sages, more numerous than the Hebrew and the Christian, their sacred cities, their temples, surpassing St. Peter's, their priests, propitiations, and incarnations, their doctrines of heaven, Nirvana, and hell. The missionary enters a world preoccupied by religions, and the reason that he has made such progress, though heralded by no blare of trumpets, though hindered by the woful divisions and sins of Christendom, and confronted by immemorial priesthoods and prejudices, is because he has been able to show that all the truths of other religions are found in his gospel and found there in completer and purer form, and because, supported and inspired by the Holy Spirit, he has also been able to show that in Jesus Christ, who lived among men and died for our sins, in a Savior in whom dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, there is lodged a divine power and love, able to save unto the uttermost."

PHONOGRAPH SUITS THREATENED.

American Graphophone Company Alleges Infringement of a Patent.

The American Graphophone company has sent out a circular letter notifying all that buy, use, or sell the so-called Edison phonograph that they are infringing the patents of the American Graphophone company and are subject to prosecution. The Chicago Talking Machine company deals in both machines and have sold 400 during the last year. As agents for the Graphophone company they and their customers are protected in the use of the phonograph. Thomas A. Edison invented the first phonograph, the recording cylinder of which was covered with tinfoil. The patents on this have expired. It was soon demonstrated that the tinfoil was only imperfectly indented by the recording needle, and it could not be removed from the cylinder for second use without destroying its value. Then Taintor and Bell invented a cylinder of wax, on which the record was engraved. The cylinders were permanent and interchangeable, and the new invention was called a graphophone. Edison made improvements upon this, and put the improved phonograph upon the market, hence the suits for infringement. Messrs. Lombard and Gresser, who exhibit the Edison instrument in Chicago, profess not to be alarmed at the circular. Suit was brought against Mr. Gressler in the United States Circuit Court last September. Mr. Edison retained Peck, Miller & Star to defend the suit, but no trial has yet been ordered. The representatives of the Edison company say the suits will never come to trial, and that as a matter of fact the courts have already decided there is no infringement.

CHANGE IN KEELEY HEADQUARTERS.

Hereafter the Clubs Will Center in Chicago Instead of Leavenworth.

One hundred members of the local league of Keeley clubs and resident graduates of Dwight gathered in Washington Hall, Adams street, between State and Dearborn, yesterday in response to a special call. The necessary steps were taken to transfer the national headquarters of the league from Leavenworth, Kas., to this city, and this was done by the Chicago League presenting a numerously signed application for a new charter to the National Executive Board, Thomas E. Barry, Treasurer, of No. 260 South Clark street. When their charter has been granted Chicago will become the focus for all Keeley League interests in the country. It is the purpose to secure permanent club-rooms, give regular entertainments, and strengthen the league in membership and influence. Pleasant Amick was elected President, Dr. Reeder Vice-President, and William R. Cobb Secretary. Washington Hall has been secured for the next three months, pending permanent arrangements, and regular meetings Sundays at 3 p. m. will be held there.

GIRLS IN WILD RIOT.

INMATES OF A HOME GOADED TO VIOLENT REVOLT.

One Is Placed in Chains and This Proves a Firebrand to the Brooding Unfortunates—Police Urgently Summoned and Finally Corral the Belligerents in a Room—Howling Crowd Assembles at the Unique Uprising—Factions in Management a Supposed Cause of Trouble.

[*Continued from first page.*]

the big policeman; "I would rather go to the bridewell than stay here."

HER SYMPATHY WITH THE GIRLS.

Mrs. M. R. Wallace, Founder of the Institution, Talks Plainly.

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, through whose efforts the home was established, was deeply pained when told at her home, No. 3817 Michigan avenue, of the trouble by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. She feared the rebellion at the home would have a disastrous result in securing adequate appropriations from the Legislature. Nevertheless, Mrs. Wallace's sympathy was largely with the rebellious girls.

"I had been absent from the city for some time," she said, "attending to duties connected with my office of National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, but when I returned I heard that affairs at the home were not going smoothly. I heard that girls were being chained down in dark rooms and went to the home this afternoon to investigate the charge. The girls were loud in their complaints of ill treatment. I learned that the charge of chaining girls was true and told the Superintendent very positively that I was opposed to such punishment. I spoke very earnestly against it. When I left one of the girls called after me that she would be chained down for telling me about the home. I imagine that the trouble tonight is due largely to the fact that Mrs. McCarthy is to go away. The girls have come to regard her as their friend, and they think she is the last one they have in the institution.

Mrs. McCarthy Forced Out.

"I opposed the removal of Mrs. Wickens as Superintendent the first of the year very strenuously," Mrs. Wallace continued, "because I considered her a capable woman who was master of the situation at all times. Mrs. Wickens came from Kansas. Two years ago she was National President of the Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., which is a sufficient recommendation for her high standing. When the school was established I had urged her election as Superintendent, but a Mrs. Mahoney was selected. In six years she proved to be utterly unfitted for the trying work and then Mrs. Wickens was employed. She gained the confidence and good-will of the girls to a marked degree. The only reason I heard in the board for demanding her resignation was 'lack of harmony'—whatever that may mean—with the board. She is now Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School at South Evanston, of which I am President. When she was at the home there were no rebellions, no chains, no riots. As for Mrs. McCarthy, she has been at the home nearly from the outset. I consider she has been highly successful in the work. She has been forced to resign the same as Mrs. Wickens was.

Seemed Like Little Animals.

"When I was at the home this afternoon I was struck with the great change in the clothing and manners of the girls during the last two months. They seemed like little animals. They were rude and grossly impudent to the teachers and matrons. It is too bad that the work of the home has been jeopardized in this way. For ten years I labored to secure State aid for an institution which would take dissolute young girls off the street and keep them out of the bridewell. There was no place for them in all the State institutions. At last the home was established and now its usefulness and perhaps its life are endangered by the changes of superintendents and teachers."

Mrs. Wallace telephoned to the police station to learn if anything could be done for the imprisoned girls last night. When told they were securely locked up until morning she at once planned to aid them as far as seemed wise this morning.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT.

That Seems to Be a Cause for the Existing Trouble.

The different cliques that exist among the matrons of the home, hinted at in the interview with Mrs. Wallace, make it difficult to get at the real cause of the trouble, though all admit that the feeling caused by the frequent changes in the superintendents, has done much to intensify the trouble, if it is not the prime cause of it.

"The frequent changes in the management is to blame," said Mrs. J. McCarthy. Mrs. McCarthy was assistant superintendent of the institution until Friday, when she resigned, her connection with the place ending last night. "Mrs. Margaret Wiggins was Superintendent of the place, but left Jan. 1," Mrs. McCarthy continued. "Then Mrs. Fairchild took her place. She kept the place only two months, and on the first of the month was succeeded by Mrs. A. M. Dayton, Mrs. Fairchild accepting a place as sewing matron. The first trouble took place during the time Mrs. Fairchild was in power. That was Feb. 15. The girls had been somewhat insubordinate and had been making trouble to the matrons. Mamie Davis had made most of the trouble and was put in the 'dark room,' or the 'strong room' as we sometimes call it. She was noisy and kicked on the floor and beat the door for some time. Then Mrs. Fairchild went out and bought a dog chain. The chain is about five feet long and is very strong. Mrs. Fairchild had one end of this fastened to the floor by a staple and the other end she padlocked around the girl's waist. The chain was so long that the girl could move about and reach all parts of the room. She was kept in the room chained about an hour. The girls did not like this kind of punishment and there was a good deal of feeling expressed among them, but they were quiet for some days.

Mamie Chintin Chained Too.

Then Mamie Chintin got into trouble. She is a little girl of Chinese and English parentage and is very hot tempered. She was sent to work in the laundry, but refused. Then she was locked in the "dark room." At first she was not chained, but she made so much noise that the chain was put around her. Then she attacked the door and broke out the panels with her fist. There is a double door on the room and though she broke the inner door she could not reach the outer. She was kept in chains for an hour or so and was finally released owing to the demands of Mrs. W. L. Tomlins and another woman who came to see the school that day. They are connected with the Industrial School of Evanston, and when they heard of the chains they were indignant and said they could not tolerate such a thing. So the girl was released.

"When Mrs. Dayton took charge the girls were noisy and unruly. The first trouble was with Lizzie Smith, who refused to scrub the stairs when told to do so. She was put in the 'dark room' and the chain put upon her. Mrs. Dayton did not like the idea of chaining the girls and so she bought a leather belt, but it would not work, and when the trouble came today we had to resort to the chains again. The trouble today began with Mamie Davis. She was impudent to Mrs. Dayton and was put in the dark room. She made a great noise and was finally chained. The girls resented this, as they said Mamie had not been very bad. So, some of them tell me, they went to the dark room and unfastening the door succeeded in setting the girl free. Then the rioting began.

"Bad" Girls Get No Meat.

"One of the chief causes of the trouble is the question of food. The girls have been divided into two classes—the good and the bad. Up to today there were thirteen 'good girls' and twenty-one classed as 'bad.' The good girls have been given the same food as the matrons and never have complained. But the bad girls have been put on what Mrs. Dayton calls a 'diet.' This consists chiefly of deprivation of meat. For breakfast they are given a glass of milk and all the bread they want; for dinner they get soup and plenty of bread and all of it they can eat; at night they are again given a glass of milk and bread. The soup is rich and good and the girls make no complaint of it. But as the other girls are given roast meat and sauces, puddings, and other delicacies those classed as 'bad' object.

"When Mrs. Dayton came here she decided that all the girls were 'bad,' and so she kept them all without meat for a week. Then she decided that thirteen of them were good and for the last three days these thirteen have been given meat. The 'bad' ones have had no meat for ten days.

"But you must bear in mind that these children have had no home training; that many of them are practically little savages and have been brought up in the worst surroundings. Eventually they may be made good women, but it is going to take long and careful training."

She Was Cruel and Unjust.

Mrs. Margarette Price, who resigned at the same time that Mrs. McCarthy did, said: "I resigned because the superintendent was cruel and unjust, and I knew a repetition of our former troubles would be forced upon us by the course she was pursuing. The other morning the girls were ordered away from the breakfast table because of some misconduct with nothing to eat. They were sent to the laundry-room and set to work. Mrs. McCarthy suggested it would be a good thing if the cook smuggled something to the girls to eat. Mrs. Dayton pulled her over the coals for making such a suggestion and forced her to resign. The trouble is that Mrs. Dayton tried to starve the girls into obedience. She has no tact, and made no effort to get the girls' good will. When they rebelled against her punishment she made it worse for them, and so it has been going from bad to worse. You cannot starve these growing girls without a riot."

MRS. DAYTON BLAMES MRS. M'CARTHY.

The Superintendent Gives Her Version of the Tumultuous Troubles.

Mrs. Dayton, the superintendent, is sure she knows the cause of the trouble.

"When I came here," she said, "I found the girls noisy and unruly and I became satisfied that the real cause of the trouble was Mrs. McCarthy. Of today's trouble Mamie Davis was the immediate cause. One finds much difficulty in governing thirty-four girls of the class we have here. I am opposed to whipping and chaining and of cutting down the food of the girls. When I took charge of the place I found that Lizzie Smith was of an ungovernable temper. She is physically strong and when in her violent moods it was beyond our power to restrain her. It was on this account that Mrs. Fairchild had bought the dog chain. Last Wednesday Lizzie became angry because she was put at the table with the 'bad' girls. She said she wanted meat, and when we said she could not have it she tried to tip the table over. It took the janitor, James Gratrix, and two women to get the girl out of the room. She fought and struggled, and it was only with great difficulty that she could be taken to the dark-room. There she was confined and chained. At last she said she was sorry, and we let her go.

"Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, one of the directors, was in here that day and said there must be no chaining of the girls, no whipping, and no putting of the girls on a diet of bread and water. So, as we had to do something to restrain them, I went down-town and bought a belt, such as is used on insane patients. It has handcuffs on the side, but they are so big that they do not do any good. So we simply fasten the belt about the waist and fasten the chain to the belt.

"The trouble today began at 5 o'clock. I met Mamie Davis in the hall and told her to go into the school room. She refused and answered me very impudently. I slapped her face. I had to call help to get her upstairs to the dark room. For fear that I might hurt her I did not fasten the belt tightly around her waist. In fact, I left it too loose, for she managed to slip it over her hips and crawl out of it. Then Belle Eberhardt, Mamie Chintin, and Essie Davis, a sister of Mamie, came into the hall. I tried to get them to bed and asked them if they wanted to be among the 'good' girls. They said 'yes' and I let them go down stairs to the basement. There they attacked the janitor, James Gratrix, and kicked and pounded him until I came to the rescue. I sent him to the office of Mrs. C. C. Holt in the Chicago Opera-House Block, but she was not in. While he was gone the girls broke the dishes and commenced the rioting."

TEMPESTUOUS LIFE OF THE HOME.

Management and Employes Split Into Warring Factions.

The home was established about two years ago by an act of the Legislature appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the property at No. 3111 Indiana avenue and $64,000 for the maintenance of the home until the appropriations by the present Legislature became available. The building purchased was erected originally as the "Erring Woman's Refuge." That was near a score of years ago. As the neighborhood filled up the more aristocratic residents objected so strongly to the refuge that it was moved elsewhere. Then the building was used as a cancer hospital. Next came the home and last night's performance convinced the Indiana avenue people that the latest change was not for the better.

Gov. Altgeld appointed the following as the first Board of Trustees for the new home:

Mrs. J. D. Harvey, President; Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt, Secretary; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. M. W. Wallace, Judge William Prentice, Frank Aimes, and M. J. Carroll.

From the start there was the usual friction within the board. The continued changes in superintendents was due largely to these factional fights. Though the rules of the board prohibited corporal punishment, the chain and "dark room" furnished a good substitute.

Two or three members of the board took an active part in the affairs of the home and the rest let their duties go by default. The active members disagreed radically as to the chain and "dark room." The employés divided with the two factions. Mrs. Dayton, the latest superintendent, seems to have resolved to enforce strict discipline not only upon the girls but also upon the teachers and matrons, who, she charged, were aiding and abetting the rebellious spirit which was growing to such proportions in the home.

ARREST OF A SHELL WORKER.

The Man Strikes the Policeman, but Is Captured—Name William Sims.

Officer John P. Boyle of the Central Police Station interrupted a congregation early yesterday morning that had assembled about a smooth-tongued man who stood before a small table and manipulated three small shells. The table had been placed near the curbing at River street and Michigan avenue, and a dozen men stood about. Boyle attempted to place the shell-worker under arrest. As he did so a man who appeared to be one of the spectators struck the officer a blow in the neck which felled him. The crowd dispersed. The shell worker seized his table and ran down among the freight houses along the Goodrich docks, while the man who had knocked the officer down ran south on Michigan avenue. Boyle gave chase and overhauled him. At the Central Station he was recognized as William L. Sims, a well-known shell worker.

He Is Not Severson's Son.

The man Jones, who was arrested Saturday night on the West Side and insisted that he was a son of Justice Severson, proves to have been plain Jones, as the police believed, and as he was booked. Justice Severson has a son, a boy not old enough to either drink or use a piece of lead pipe. The prisoner thought that by using the Justice's name he would be turned loose.

Shot by a Bartender.

Edward Faulkner, 24 years old, of No. 130 Owasco street, while considerably under the influence of liquor, yesterday afternoon entered M. J. Collison's saloon, No. 335 Western avenue, and assaulted the bartender, Edmund Burke. The latter drew a revolver and shot his assailant, the bullet taking effect in the left cheek and inflicting a slight wound. Both men were arrested.

UP FOR FINAL ACTION

BILLS THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE STATE SENATE.

Prominent Are the Pool Selling Race Measure and Crawford's Street Railway Bill—Woman Suffrage Bill Will Be a Special Order in the Senate and the House Committee Will Take Up Weston's Municipal Suffrage Bill—Opposition to the Drainage Canal Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—The Senate will have under consideration for passage a number of measures this week. Prominent are Senator Humphrey's race track bill, which allows pool selling races to be carried on for a period of ninety days during the year, and Senator Crawford's street railway bill. Senator Humphrey's bill has reached a third reading without amendment in spite of desperate efforts to do so by members who favor placing greater restrictions on pool selling and horse racing. The opposition to the bill is strong and it is doubtful if it will be passed. Senator Crawford's street railway bill has also escaped amendments hostile to its provisions, the only change being a minor one offered by the author of the bill himself, which does not effect its main provisions. Judging by the sentiment manifested last week concerning the bill it should pass with ease. Another bill of importance is Senator Aspinwall's bill providing for the better protection of buildings from fire by inspection to guard against the accumulation of rubbish and inflammable waste material.

Among the bills which will come up in the regular order is Senator Littler's bill to amend the election law in order to prevent students attending school or college from acquiring a residence for the purpose of voting. This measure has been amended to contain an emergency clause which will make it apply to the coming April elections in case of its passage.

Senator Coon's woman suffrage bill, giving women the right to vote in certain township elections, will be a special order this week. This was defeated several weeks ago and the motion to reconsider has been a special order on the Senate calendar ever since, but has been continually postponed. Consideration of this vote has been made a special order for Tuesday and Senator Coon has announced that he would not again ask a postponement. A strong attempt was made last week to defeat the postponement of the measure.

The "fire escape" bill of Senator Campbell of Cook is a special order for Wednesday on second reading. This bill is exciting opposition from Senator Wells and others. The bill provides that all buildings over three stories, except residences, shall have fire escapes of some metallic or incombustible substance.

Senator Wall's bill fixing the fees and salaries of members of the General Assembly has been made a special order for Wednesday on its second reading. It fixes the compensation at $1,000 for the regular session and $5 per day for any special session.

The Senate will begin this week with twenty-one bills on its calendar in second reading. Prominent among these are Senator Ford's "valued policy bill," which provides that fire insurance companies in case of loss shall pay the assured the full amount of the policy. It also makes the agents of insurance companies responsible for the matters specified in the policies issued. Also Senator Bogardus' bill to compel street railroad companies to provide safeguards against injury or death to human beings.

The Senate committees will be busy this week. Several matters of particular importance will be considered, prominent among which are the Drainage District bill and the omnibus revenue bill reported by the Subcommittee on Revenue.

Several measures of importance will come up either in committee or on the floor of the House. Mr. Needles' constitutional convention resolution, which was debated at some length Wednesday last, is a special order for Wednesday next. Woman suffragists will besiege the House in large numbers this week. The House Committee on Elections has decided to take up Weston's municipal suffrage bill Wednesday for final consideration. Shanahan's bill increasing the term of office of Mayor to four years and making that officer ineligible to reëlection is on the order of third reading and will probably be placed on its passage some time during the week. The bill does not apply to cities of less than 60,000 inhabitants, so for the immediate present it is purely a Chicago measure.

There was a small business transaction in the House Committee on Judiciary one day last week which attracted little attention at the time, but it seems to have been the death knell of the anti-cigaret bills. At the time no newspaper correspondents were present. A clever move was made and all four of the bills for the prohibition of the sale of cigarets were sent to a subcommittee. This was for the alleged purpose of combining the four into one bill. It has since leaked out, however, that these bills were sent there for burial and that it is not the intention of the cigaret trust that they shall ever again see daylight.

OPPOSITION TO THE DRAINAGE BILLS.

Delegation of Valley People Will Present Objections Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—The joint Committee on Waterways and Drainage of the House and Senate meets Wednesday with a delegation representing the Valley people to consider the drainage bills. Senator Humphrey introduced the one in the Senate and Mr. Muir the one before the House, and they are identical. They are to enable the Drainage Trustees to increase their construction fund by levying an additional direct tax of 1 per cent on the property of the Sanitary District.

The delegation constitutes an Executive committee, appointed at the convention held recently at Ottawa. They will appear before the joint committee to protest against the passage of the drainage bills, but it is not probable their objections will have much weight with the committee, as a majority of the members appear to favor the passage of the bills.

A member of the Special Committee on Legislation of the Drainage Board of Trustees said to a member of the Waterways committee that after careful consideration of the various means of increasing the board's resources it was decided that the only available method was that proposed by the bills which have been introduced—namely: to levy a direct tax on the property within the district the amount of 1½ per cent of the assessed valuation for the ensuing three years. It is estimated, he said, that the amount forthcoming for the three years by this means, in addition to the present resources, would be $7,350,000. This sum would not meet the deficiency, but the Trustees hoped to make up the balance by the increased valuation within this period. The alternative, this Trustee said, was to permit the completion of the work on the canal to be delayed for a period of several years when its early use was of such immense importance to the City of Chicago and the health of its people.

WOMEN WORK HARD AT THE PRIMARIES

Eligible to School Boards in Ohio They Battle for Political Rights.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—[Special.]—Spring primaries for the nomination of candidates for township and county officers were held last evening in various parts of the State. The feature was the participation of women, who, under the recent law, are eligible to the school board. Last fall women were chosen in two or three townships, but this will be the first spring election at which they will have a chance to battle for political rights in Ohio.

At Wilmington last evening there was a bitter contest. It resulted in the women defeating two of the most prominent politicians in the county. The Republicans were holding their primaries. The Republican women proposed for the School Board Ruth W. Mills and Katherine E. West. The men urged C. C. Nichols, cashier of the First National Bank, and George W. Brown, druggist, both of whom have been members of the board for years. Women went boldly to the polls and worked for the candidates of their sex. To defeat them the judges ruled that female voters had to declare themselves now and in the future members of the Republican party. Under this ruling many women in sympathy with the Prohibition party were shut out. Two hundred and fifty-six women voted, the result being: Mills, 391; West, 450; Brown, 364; Nichols, 346.

At Alliance the mass-meeting of women packed the Independent Church. The Republicans had declared they would bar women from their ticket and the announcement was received with groans. The women decided to select an independent ticket and knock out the Republicans. Mrs. Anna Waugh, a Republican, was nominated on the first ballot, and after a spirited contest between Mrs. Matthew Early and Mrs. Julia Hunter the latter was selected. She is a Prohibitionist. These nominations were later indorsed by the People's party.

At Newark the Democratic women voted in three wards, but as only seventy-one came out they failed to get their candidate on the ticket.

At Kent the women had already made nominations, but last evening a second meeting was held. It was decided to drop the name of Mrs. Eliza Shannon, owing to alleged irregularities in the previous meeting, and the session was a red-hot one. Mrs. Shannon and several of her friends left the hall, she declaring that she had once been named and that she wanted nothing to do with subsequent proceedings. Mrs. Dr. Price was chosen to fill the supposed vacancy. Both are Republicans.

The women of Washington Court-House nominated Mrs. Ustick and Mrs. Brownell as their candidates for members of the School Board, but these women declined to accept the nomination. An executive committee of women was appointed to canvass the town and ascertain the number of women who would express their willingness to appear at the polls and vote. Fully seven-eighths of the women say they will be at the polls. It is now the intention of the women to wait upon the political parties at their municipal conventions and present the names of certain women and request them to nominate them on their tickets.

The women of Circleville held a regular convention at the court-house, nominating Mrs. B. H. Bostick and Mrs. Lydia George.

A large convention of women at London selected Mrs. J. A. Ewalt, wife of the Presbyterian pastor, and Miss Bertha Cooner.

The Paulding women decided to present to the Republican convention Friday Attorney Edith S. Seiders and Miss Anna Cromby.

At Bellefontaine Mrs. Margaret Chalfane received 315 majority, 116 women voting for her. S. J. Southard of the Legislature, the other successful candidate, had only 200 majority.

A mass convention of the women of Camden put in nomination Mrs. Jennie Farnshell and Mrs. Agnes Fowler. From the present outlook they will be elected almost without opposition.

At Jefferson at an enthusiastic caucus the women selected Mrs. Orissa A. Pritchard and Mrs. Sarah L. Rankin, the latter the wife of the County Clerk.

At Delaware over a hundred women met in mass convention. Mrs. D. C. Williams was nominated. Pledges were read from 1,200 women.

At the Republican primaries in Greenfield Mrs. W. H. Wilson and Miss Sarah McGarraugh were chosen by a large majority.

CLIMAX IN ST. HEDWIG'S QUARREL.

"Seculars" Propose to Force a Decision from Archbishop Feehan.

The two factions in the St. Hedwig parish are growing more desperate every day and the "seculars" now propose to force a decision from Archbishop Feehan. They have a committee composed of John Skaja, P. P. Bloch, T. L. Petta, Michael Wachoski, T. L. Leeca, P. Porter, M. Lepetski, Joseph Kostuch, Ignatius Wisniewski, Frank Schultz, and Lawrence Kaczmarek, who are under instructions to visit the Archbishop this week and demand that he take action in the appointment of a new priest for the parish without further delay. This committee held a session last night at Mr. Bloch's residence, No. 17 Hamburg street. The "revolutionists" want a secular priest and declare they will not have any other kind. But some of them believe Archbishop Feehan rather favors the other side, and will send a resurrection priest. This feeling was inflamed last week when the resurrection people served notice they would open the church and hold services, next Sunday, if they have to have 200 policemen there to help them do it. So a parish meeting was held by the seculars in a big hall on Hoyne avenue Saturday night, and it is said that there were fully 1,300 parishioners, besides many others who sympathize with them, present. The speakers called on them to resist any attempt to force an entrance into their house of worship, that has stood closed since Feb. 8, even should it become necessary for them to sacrifice their lives in so doing. Then the committee was instructed to go before Archbishop Feehan and its session last night was for the purpose of preparing an address setting forth the condition of things.

The Bishop will be called upon probably today. Two weeks ago the seculars would have been satisfied with a priest from any one of the seven orders of the church except the resurrectionists, but now they declare only a secular priest will satisfy them; that no priest of any other order can ever officiate there.

TAKES A BEATING FOR LOVE'S SAKE

"Kid" Ryan Battles Bravely for His Soubrette Sweetheart.

There was a romance of love and war on West Madison street, near Carpenter, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Gertie Galvin, the heroine, is a diminutive soubrette. "Kid" Ryan, late of Denver, is here. He is a featherweight pugilist, who has fought many battles and never been conquered until the god of love landed a right. Then he fell—knocked out. "Kid" Ryan loved Gertie Galvin. Sweeter to him than the touch of the five-ounce glove was the grasp of her little finger. He laid his trophies at her feet and he proposed on an average of nineteen times a week. Gertie Galvin didn't love "Kid" Ryan. She gave him the "marble heart" and glassy glare.

Last night the crisis came. As the soubrette prepared to go home the fighter knelt before her and pleaded long and earnestly.

"What! Love you? Not on your faded daguerreotype," said she, and hurried away. About fifty feet behind shuffled the fighter. Down the street came six riotous youths, frightening the policemen by their vociferations. Miss Galvin seemed a fitting target. They surrounded the girl in an instant. One of the crowd seized her by the shoulder, another grabbed her satchel. A large, ham-shaped hand was slammed across her mouth and her squeals died away in a smothered gurgle.

"Kid" Ryan came up on the run. He swung left and right, and Miss Galvin's first assailant lay upon the curb. The soubrette, thus released, fled at top speed and escaped uninjured. Ryan was less fortunate. The mob rushed upon him like Aldermen discovering a new franchise, and a storm of kicks and blows descended on his hide. The pugilist was badly battered. As soon as he can open his eyes and talk through his swollen mouth he will again propose to the haughty heroine. And bets on Madison street are 8 to 1 upon an early wedding.

HOTEL MEN MAKING COLLECTIONS.

Foreign Hotel Letterheads Are Being Saved and Put in Scrapbooks.

One of the latest fads among hotel men is the collection of foreign hotel letterheads. Commercial travelers who save their mail are popular just now in the lobbies. They are urged to search their pockets and sachels for stray sheets of hotel stationery, and as soon as the paper is produced the heads are clipped off and pasted in a scrapbook. Myron Pearce, chief bookkeeper at the Sherman House, has an assortment of nearly 300.

FIRE LOSSES OF A DAY.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 10.—[Special.]—The Universalist Church burned this afternoon. Loss $12,000, insured $7,900. The fire started in a defective flue.

WASHBURN, Wis., March 10.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the American Hotel early this morning and building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $5,000, with $1,500 insurance. It was from the explosion of a lamp.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., March 10.—[Special.]—Residence property belonging to Tabor College burned last night. Total loss $16,000; partly insured.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 10.—[Special.]—The St. Charles of Wymore, Neb., and contents were destroyed by fire this morning. Several other buildings were badly damaged; loss $12,000; partly insured; origin unknown.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 10.—[Special.]—There were four fires in this city today, the most extensive being in the Boston Dry Goods store. Damage estimated at $10,000; fully insured in twenty-one companies. The fire was caused by an electric wire.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

MAKES THE BILL VOID

INDIANA LOCAL OPTION LAW DOES NOT REACH THE GOVERNOR.

Should Have Been Presented to Him for Signature Last Night, but He Has Not Received It Yet—Not Required to Sign a Measure on the Two Days Preceding the Close of the Session—Time Limit Expired at Midnight Saturday—Constitutionality Could Be Attacked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—Another sensation came out of the Indiana Legislature today when it was found that the Nicholson local option bill, the measure that has been so bitterly fought pro and con for weeks, did not reach the Governor last night and that the constitutional provision which says no bill shall be presented to the Governor for his signature within two days of the close of the session will now render the act void. This will be a sad setback to the confident temperance people who have banked on giving the saloon business in Indiana the worst blow it ever had. An investigation will of course be started at once to locate the blame, and some light may be thrown on the conduct of the very men who have paraded their friendliness to the bill. It is significant that the last man who had the bill Saturday night, and who of all others should have seen that the Governor received the bill before midnight, was Representative Nicholson, author of the bill. At 11 o'clock he got the bill from the Engrossing Clerk and took it to the house of Speaker Adams, where the Speaker and Lieut.-Gov. Nye signed it. He then started to deliver it to the Governor. The office of the Executive was closed and the Governor could not be found. The bill was not delivered to Gov. Matthews today, no one seems to know where it is, and there are some who jocularly say it will be found on somebody's doorstep in the morning. Since Saturday morning the Governor has received nearly 500 telegrams asking if he would sign the bill. Tonight he refused to say what he would do. While the Constitution declares no bill shall be presented to him within forty-eight hours of the close of the session, he says he perhaps might waive the constitutional claim and receive a bill within the prescribed time. He would not say that he would sign the Nicholson bill tomorrow if he should get it, but said that should he do so the element fighting it will have good grounds for a contest in the courts. Ex-Supreme Judge Elliott says the Governor is not required to keep open his office for late bills and that the Legislature is wholly to blame in the matter. The appropriation bill is in the same boat with the Nicholson bill, but it is not expected that any one will question its legality.

R. P. HOSMER DIES IN AN "L" TRAIN

Sudden Death of a Chicago Man While in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—[Special.]—R. P. Hosmer, a stranger in this city, whose home is in Chicago, dropped dead in an "L" train car of the Grand View line yesterday afternoon. The stranger got on the car near the St. Margaret's Hospital. It was well filled with people and he was crowded in between two men on the seat. Hosmer died in his seat within a few minutes after coming in the car. The men on each side noticed the body being jolted about by the car and found that their neighbor was a corpse. The body was taken out at River View.

There was found an identification card with name and age. It read that in case of death Mrs. A. H. Hosmer of No. 7023 Yale avenue should be notified. Papers showed in 1886 he was the chief clerk of the auditing department at Jacksonville, Fla., for a Southern road. There were also letters from his mother from Englewood, Chicago. They told a pathetic story. The mother was almost crazy with anxiety about her boy, as she called him. It appeared that he was out of a job and in trouble and that she could not give him any help. Every letter told him his mother was praying for him and waiting for his return. There was also a letter from his sister Lizzie telling him she was going to play at a concert with the Armour Orchestra.

The dead man is slight of build and has red hair and blue eyes. He had the appearance of having been sick for some time previous to his death. Only 20 cents was found in his pockets, and he looked as if he may have been suffering much hardship. Coroner Stevens held an autopsy last night and found death was due to heart disease.

[There is no R. P. Hosmer in the City Directory.]

GONE TO AID THE BIG STEAMER.

The A. E. Shores Expected to Be Released at Racine Today.

RACINE, Wis., March 10.—The tug Welcome of Milwaukee arrived here early this morning having on board a steam pump for the purpose of releasing the steamer A. E. Shores which went on the Racine reef Saturday. On account of the heavy sea the tug was unable to get out to the vessel until late tonight. Considerable trouble was experienced this afternoon in getting a crew to go out and shovel grain. The owners wanted to pay the men 40 cents an hour from the time they began work out at the boat, but the men demanded 50 cents from the time they left the dock. The owners finally conceded the point, and two tug boats of men went out and are now at work lightering the steamer. The prospects are it will be released early tomorrow morning.

SECRETARY GRESHAM IMPROVING.

He Is Not Likely to Resume Work, However, for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Secretary Gresham's condition continues to improve and it is hoped that he will be out tomorrow, although he may not return to his work in the department for several days.

Starves to Death in a Coal Car.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The man who died here last night from starvation and exposure has been positively identified as Carey C. Arthur of Ohio. He was found in a box car partially loaded with coal. It is not known how he got there, and he had been in the car probably a week.

Robbers Ransack a House.

The residence of Harry A. Letts of No. 7038 Wright street was entered by burglars Saturday night and the house was completely ransacked. Mr. and Mrs. Letts are absent from the city. The robbers are supposed to be at least $500 better off than they were.

Held Up on a Street Car.

A. D. Fearis, No. 391 Englewood avenue, got on a State street car at Thirty-first street at 10:15 last night, and at the same time a crowd of young toughs pushed into the car. They held Fearis up and robbed him of a pocketbook containing $14. The thieves jumped off the car and escaped.

Your Blood

Needs cleansing now, because this is the season when accumulated impurities are most dangerous, causing that tired feeling, loss of appetite, or more serious diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine, nerve tonic and vitalizer. It purifies the blood, gives it richness and vitality, raises the health tone and creates an appetite. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"About two months ago I began to be troubled with a terrible breaking out all over my body. One day I noticed a [illegible] advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. The very first [illegible] seemed to do me good. I have used [illegible] three bottles and I am now free from eruptions." SAMUEL MARCUS, 311 East 73d Street, New York City.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect.

NEW SOCIAL [illegible]

COL. J. V. L. PRUYN [illegible] M'ALLISTER'S PLAC[E]

He Denies the Soft [illegible] Makes Admission[s] [illegible] Report Probable—H[illegible] bany, N. Y., and He [illegible] Eagle—He Thinks [illegible] Has a Peculiar Wal[k] [illegible] by Profession.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[illegible] ence.]—It is characterist[ic] [illegible] people that there is alway[s] [illegible] for any holder of a posi[tion] [illegible] or private. No sooner [illegible] the body of the individua[l] [illegible] forming the duties of an [illegible] than some one els[e] [illegible] known or is made [illegible] right person to fill [illegible] there is a successor [illegible] McAllister, who was the [illegible] New York from the time [illegible] manager of the Patriar[chs] [illegible] Pruyn is the gentleman [illegible] up to as the infallible [illegible] hundred selected by War[d] [illegible] stray from the narrow [illegible] good form, as it is under[illegible] olis.

Who is J. V. L. Pruyn? [illegible] his private room in the o[illegible] high up in a big stone bu[ilding] [illegible] of maladorous William s[illegible] tall, slender man of abou[t] [illegible] age. His face is of that [illegible] reminds one of an eagle. [illegible] glance, the prominent [illegible] answer for the be[illegible] tional bird, and a [illegible] being wide awake, but [illegible] confidences, that one ma[y] [illegible] screamer in any menage[rie] [illegible] faultless dresser, wherein [illegible] from Ward McAllister, w[illegible] with awe on Murray Hill [illegible] bagged at the knees, [illegible] known to wear shoes tha[t] [illegible]

Well Groomed [illegible]

As Mr. Pruyn stood be[illegible] with his double eyeglass [illegible] such a way as to give hi[m] [illegible] appearance, he was perf[ect] [illegible] three-buttoned cutaway [illegible] across his chest, surmo[unted] [illegible] dark necktie just right; [illegible] gray, with a hair stripe, [illegible] ing to the dictum of fas[hion] [illegible] highly polished, were [illegible] Altogether, he was [illegible] comfortable-looking [illegible] to be sure of hi[illegible] be as much at his ea[se] [illegible] sharp engagement on [illegible] drawing-room on Upp[er] [illegible] was clean-shaven, and [illegible] to be rather thin. He w[illegible] odist preacher as well a[s] [illegible] a resemblance that is acc[illegible] ner of talking, which is [illegible] toned, giving the impre[ssion] [illegible] every word as he speaks.

He laughed a society [illegible] asked what he intended [illegible] Ward McAllister in acti[illegible] the four hundred. The[n] [illegible] an air of conviction:

"No one could take M[illegible] He was perfect. He too[k] [illegible] terest in that kind of [illegible] made a mistake. The [illegible] were models of good [illegible] thought of everything, [illegible] faculty of making all h[illegible] he desired without diffic[ulty] [illegible]

Mr. Pruyn's tones gr[illegible] as he talked, and that [illegible] great McAllister was dec[illegible] for a moment.

Denies the Soft [illegible]

"Am I to be Mr. M[illegible] Nonsense! It has been [illegible] although I have escap[ed] [illegible] viewers—until now. Bu[t] [illegible] terous. Why, I am not [illegible] he exclaimed, with a pat[illegible] ing. "My home is in Al[bany] [illegible] have I to be considered [illegible] and fashion in New Y[ork] [illegible] man? O, yes, I suppose [illegible] I eat dinners at the hous[e] [illegible] dance occasionally, and—[illegible] O, yes, I lead cotillons, [illegible]

Mr. Pruyn blushed wi[th] [illegible] as he made this admissio[n] [illegible] was determined to tell th[e] [illegible] at all and make a clean [illegible] Then he went on:

"The fact is I have m[illegible] engage my attention [illegible] lawyer and I spend ma[ny] [illegible] office and the courts, and [illegible] about cotillons and b[illegible] here. After business [illegible] tion, and I find it by m[illegible] and enjoying what [illegible] the frivolities of [illegible] lister was a person[al] [illegible] and I liked him exce[edingly] [illegible] whole-souled man and [illegible] sense of the word. [illegible] for that matter. I was [illegible] McAllister's son and in [illegible] timate with the family."

In answer to a quest[ion] [illegible] Pruyn intended to do in [illegible] ing society entertainme[nts] [illegible]

"I shall not do anyth[ing] [illegible] suppose the Patriarch [illegible] usual, although I do no[t] [illegible] one in New York that c[illegible] well as Mr. McAllister. [illegible] consider myself his e[illegible] Still, society does not st[op] [illegible] death of any individual, [illegible] inent and useful he ma[y] [illegible]

Inference That [illegible]

It was noticeable tha[t] [illegible] deny point blank that h[e] [illegible] part in arranging the P[illegible] important entertainmen[ts] [illegible] the personal care of W[illegible] rather intimated, thoug[h] [illegible] that he would do his [illegible] for an energetic man to [illegible] a thing that involves m[illegible] pecuniary remuneration [illegible] Mr. Pruyn will find him [illegible] fairs before he knows it.

As for his objection [illegible] New-Yorker, that is ove[illegible] fact that he lives in Ne[w] [illegible] style, too. He has a s[illegible] the Metropolitan club [illegible] Fifth avenue, facing C[entral Park] [illegible] swell establishment, w[illegible] attached, and all conve[niences] [illegible] joyment of the ultra-fa[shionable] [illegible] one of the most pretent[ious] [illegible] public residences that h[illegible] Central Park within th[e] [illegible] a fitting home for the l[illegible]

Mr. Pruyn was domic[iled] [illegible] ham, a comfortable ho[use] [illegible] and Fifth avenue, but [illegible] magnificence of the [illegible] whispered that when he [illegible] oned by 4,000 fingers [illegible] to have the full n[illegible] thumbs), he found it i[illegible] self to move to the v[illegible] encampment and into [illegible] distinguished a Gene[ral] [illegible] home is in Albany, wh[illegible] old and exclusive fam[ily] [illegible]

Mrs. Paran St[evens] [illegible]

Mrs. Paran Stevens, [illegible] elegant white marble p[illegible] and Fifty-seventh stree[t] [illegible] Mr. Pruyn being eligi[ble] [illegible] McAllister as the leade[r] [illegible] "Why, what did McA[llister] [illegible] laughed at him. True, [illegible] wrote a cook book, m[illegible] balls. He told what k[illegible] taken with certain mea[illegible] and took what it please[d] [illegible] let his bones rest? Wh[illegible] leader for? New Yorke[rs] [illegible] As for 'good' society, [illegible] good society. Wa[rd] [illegible] a unique man and [illegible] 'P.'s' well, but [illegible] do? He said there w[illegible] people in New Yawk o[illegible] made him many enemi[es] [illegible] number of enemies [illegible] ment would make for [illegible] dic-ulous! Poor McAlli[ster] [illegible] I liked him. He was a[illegible] the entree to the best [illegible]

"He wrote for the [illegible] killed him. It excit[illegible] houses. Society did [illegible] turned inside out fo[r] [illegible] But why don't they let [illegible]

NEW SOCIAL ARBITER

COL. J. V. L. PRUYN TO TAKE WARD M'ALLISTER'S PLACE IN GOTHAM.

He Denies the Soft Impeachment, but Makes Admissions That Render the Report Probable—His Home Is in Albany, N. Y., and He Has a Face Like an Eagle—He Thinks Eating a Bore and Has a Peculiar Walk—He Is a Lawyer by Profession.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is characteristic of the American people that there is always a successor ready for any holder of a position, whether public or private. No sooner is the breath out of the body of the individual who has been performing the duties of an office of any kind than some one else makes himself known or is made known as the right person to fill the vacancy. Now there is a successor named for Ward McAllister, who was the arbiter of fashion in New York from the time he made his fame as manager of the Patriarch balls. J. V. L. Pruyn is the gentleman who is to be looked up to as the infallible director of the four hundred selected by Ward, that they may not stray from the narrow and straight path of good form, as it is understood in the metropolis.

Who is J. V. L. Pruyn? As seen today in his private room in the offices of a law firm, high up in a big stone building in the heart of maladorous William street, Mr. Pruyn is a tall, slender man of about 35 or 40 years of age. His face is of that peculiar type that reminds one of an eagle. There is the keen glance, the prominent nose that might answer for the beak of the national bird, and a general air of being wide awake, but not disposed to yield confidences, that one may see in the American screamer in any menagerie. Mr. Pruyn is a faultless dresser, wherein he differs somewhat from Ward McAllister, who, it was whispered with awe on Murray Hill, wore trousers that bagged at the knees, and had been even known to wear shoes that had been repaired.

Well Groomed Young Man.

As Mr. Pruyn stood before his office table, with his double eyeglass held in his fingers in such a way as to give him a high-shouldered appearance, he was perfectly costumed. His three-buttoned cutaway was tightly fastened across his chest, surmounted by a collar and dark necktie just right; his trousers of dark gray, with a hair stripe, were creased according to the dictum of fashion, and his shoes, highly polished, were a splendid fit. Altogether, he was a well-groomed, comfortable-looking man, who seemed to be sure of himself, and would be as much at his ease in the van of a sharp engagement on a battlefield as in a drawing-room on Upper Fifth avenue. He was clean-shaven, and his dark hair seemed to be rather thin. He would pass for a Methodist preacher as well as for a society leader, a resemblance that is accentuated by his manner of talking, which is deliberate and low-toned, giving the impression that he weighs every word as he speaks.

He laughed a society laugh when he was asked what he intended to do as successor of Ward McAllister in acting as their leader for the four hundred. Then he remarked, with an air of conviction:

"No one could take Mr. McAllister's place. He was perfect. He took such an intense interest in that kind of work that he never made a mistake. The great Patriarch balls were models of good management. He thought of everything, and he possessed the faculty of making all his assistants do just as he desired without difficulty."

Mr. Pruyn's tones grew almost reverential as he talked, and that his admiration for the great McAllister was deep no one could doubt for a moment.

Denies the Soft Impeachment.

"Am I to be Mr. McAllister's successor? Nonsense! It has been talked about, I know, although I have escaped newspaper interviewers—until now. But the idea is preposterous. Why, I am not even a New-Yorker!" he exclaimed, with a pathos that was touching. "My home is in Albany, and what claim have I to be considered the leader of wealth and fashion in New York? Am I a society man? O, yes, I suppose so, to some extent. I eat dinners at the houses of my friends. I dance occasionally, and—what did you say? O, yes, I lead cotillons, when necessary."

Mr. Pruyn blushed with conscious modesty as he made this admission, but evidently he was determined to tell the truth if he talked at all and make a clean breast of everything. Then he went on:

"The fact is I have more serious things to engage my attention than society. I am a lawyer and I spend many hours a day in my office and the courts, and I am not thinking about cotillons and balls when I am down here. After business hours I require recreation, and I find it by meeting acquaintances and enjoying what may be called the frivolities of life. Mr. McAllister was a personal friend of mine, and I liked him exceedingly. He was a whole-souled man and a gentleman in every sense of the word. Everybody liked him for that matter. I was at college with Mr. McAllister's son and in that way became intimate with the family."

In answer to a question as to what Mr. Pruyn intended to do in the way of continuing society entertainments he said:

"I shall not do anything in particular. I suppose the Patriarch balls will go on as usual, although I do not think there is any one in New York that could manage them as well as Mr. McAllister. Certainly I do not consider myself his equal in that respect. Still, society does not stop on account of the death of any individual, no matter how prominent and useful he may be."

Inference That He May Act.

It was noticeable that Mr. Pruyn did not deny point blank that he will take an active part in arranging the Patriarch balls and other important entertainments that have enjoyed the personal care of Ward McAllister. He rather intimated, though merely by inference, that he would do his share, and as it is easy for an energetic man to become the leader in a thing that involves much hard work and no pecuniary remuneration, there is little doubt Mr. Pruyn will find himself at the head of affairs before he knows it.

As for his objection that he is not even a New-Yorker, that is overcome already by the fact that he lives in New York, and in good style, too. He has a suite of apartments at the Metropolitan club, Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, facing Central Park. It is a swell establishment, with a ladies' restaurant attached, and all conveniences for social enjoyment of the ultra-fashionable kind. It is one of the most pretentious of the expensive public residences that have sprung up around Central Park within the last few years, and is a fitting home for the leader of the élite.

Mr. Pruyn was domiciled at the Buckingham, a comfortable hotel at Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, but lacking the gilt-edged magnificence of the Metropolitan. It is whispered that when he found himself beckoned by 4,000 fingers (supposing the 400 all to have the full number and counting thumbs), he found it incumbent upon himself to move to the very heart of the social encampment and into a tent worthy of so distinguished a General. His permanent home is in Albany, where he belongs to an old and exclusive family.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' Views.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, who was found in her elegant white marble palace at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, ridiculed the idea of Mr. Pruyn being eligible to succeed Ward McAllister as the leader of society.

"Why, what did McAllister do? New York laughed at him. True, he gave good dinners, wrote a cook book, managed the Patriarch balls. He told what kind of wines should be taken with certain meats, and society smiled and took what it pleased. But why don't they let his bones rest? What does society need a leader for? New Yorkers don't want a leader. As for 'good' society, why, all New York is good society. Ward McAllister was a unique man and he managed the 'P's' well, but what else did he do? He said there were only four hundred people in New York of blue blood, and that made him many enemies. You can see what a number of enemies such an absurd statement would make for him. Why, it's ri-i-i-diculous! Poor McAllister! I pitied him, but I liked him. He was a poor man, but he had the entree to the best society.

"He wrote for the newspapers and that killed him. It excluded him from many homes. Society did not want its bones turned inside out for the masses to gaze at. Just why don't they let—— Who is Mr. Pruyn? Why, he is just a young lawyer in the office of Edward Lauterbach. Why, he is not even a New-Yawker! His home is in Albany? Why should he be spoken of as a leader. Ward McAllister was the only man that could do what he did. He made a position for himself. It was not necessary, but he established it and now it should die with him."

STRIKING CONTRAST TO M'ALLISTER.

Col. Pruyn Thinks Eating Is a Waste of Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—[Special.]—Col. John V. L. Pruyn, who was born and reared in Albany, but has migrated to New York to step into the shoes of Ward McAllister, is the only son of Chancellor of the University John V. L. Pruyn. He was the only son of Mr. Pruyn and his first wife. There is a coolness between the young man, his stepmother, who was a Corning, and his two half sisters.

Col. Pruyn was educated in the Albany Academy and studied law. He opened an office on State street, but for the fact that his name was attached to the lawyer's sign no one would have known he was practicing. So far as can be learned he never had a case in court. His personal appearance is anything but attractive. His head is large with coarse features and his body and legs are thin. He turns his feet outward to an extraordinary degree and walks without bending the knee greatly. Although he is nearly six feet tall he weighs not much over 100 pounds. He did not take well in Albany society, where his stepmother and half sisters are among the leaders, and finally drifted to New York.

He boarded at one of the best hotels in Albany and one day the Colonel shoved his soup one side and in a rather fretful vein said: "It is a confounded nuisance for a busy man to have to spend time to eat." Then he went on to say that the time seemed to be so much wasted, because it occurred three times a day. He railed against the laws of nature, he having a chronic ailment and did not see why the All Wise could not have the craving for food come less often among human beings the same as in some of the lower order of animals.

Col. Pruyn was proud of his ancestry. Not so with his half sister, especially on their father's side. Albany had an historical pageant recently. The conditions for those taking part in it were that their ancestors had been prominent in Albany's early history. Mrs. Rice, Col. Pruyn's elder half sister, when asked, excused herself with the statement that she was not qualified because her grandfather, Mr. Pruyn, was simply a cobbler.

Col. Pruyn secured his military title by being an aid-de-camp on Gov. Cleveland's staff. He has never been a money-earner, having been left a competency by his father. This he did not receive, however, until he had a tilt with his stepmother in the courts.

BILL NOT IN FAVOR.

TEACHERS AGAINST PENSION BILL.

Some of Them Violently Oppose the Enactment of the Measure.

The bill now before the State Legislature providing for an enforced taxation of 1 per cent on the salaries of school teachers for the purpose of creating a pension fund by no means meets the approval of the teachers of Chicago. In fact, some of them are making a vigorous kick. It is alleged that 3,500 teachers out of 4,000 signed the petition, but its opponents say that not more than 3,100 signed the paper and that many of them signed it simply because it passed through the Board of Education's official channels; it is said they now regret it.

One of the anti-pensioners said yesterday: "The measure is a faulty one in many ways. If the measure became a law it would tax hundreds of young women now working for small pay for the benefit of a few who should have a comfortable competency for years of work at advanced salaries. The question of who should be pensioned rests in the hands of the Board of Education and two Superintendents, constituting a Board of Administration, and it is obvious that a retired teacher may be worthy and not be able to get the pension, or may be unworthy and yet get it. One of the greatest faults to be found with the measure, if it becomes a law, is that it will influence the great majority of younger teachers to become improvident, with the thought always in mind that 'when the time limit has been reached I will be provided for by the pension fund.'"

"What percentage of the teachers now employed in this city would immediately benefit from such a measure should it become a law and should they desire to take advantage of it?"

"I would judge about 1 per cent, and yet this 1 per cent through years of experience should be all the more competent to educate the rising generation. There would be but two reasons for their withdrawal from active work—lack of spirit or impaired physical condition. The former would be a poor excuse for the acceptance of a pension. The latter would perhaps be a good one, yet the person in that condition should be well able to take care of himself or herself after drawing a good salary for many years. Should the measure become a law there is nothing to prevent a teacher who has served the limit from resigning, accepting the pension, and then going to another city and accepting a position as a teacher." It is said the names of janitors and other school employés are on the petition for the purpose of swelling it.

BILL NOT IN FAVOR.

DOCTORS OPPOSE THE PURCHASE OF A MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

They Say the State Should Not Go into the Business of Making Physicians, and Intimate That Men in Political Positions of Influence Are Pushing the Measure for Their Own Benefit—Plan Is to Make Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons Part of State University.

There is a general feeling of opposition among medical men in Chicago to the bill pending before the Legislature which provides for the purchase of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons by the State and its annexation to the State University. An appropriation of $160,000 is asked in the bill for the reimbursement of the men who at present own and control the institution. Aside from any other feeling in the matter it is pointed out as peculiar that the State should be asked to pay such a large sum for a property which has not been remunerative and on which the dividends are said to have been in reverse ratio to the amount invested. The bill, which was presented by Senator Higbee, is also opposed by many members, who take a purely economical view of the matter. They say the State cannot afford to go into the business of making doctors while its finances are in their present condition. And they call attention to the fact that Dr. Quine, President of the State Board of Health, is one of the chief officers and backers of the medical college, as a possible explanation of the ease with which a good bargain with the State has been arranged for.

"It is at least a grave question whether the State ought to go into the matter at all," said Dr. Truman W. Miller yesterday. "Experience has shown in most cases the wisdom of keeping professional schools out of the control of the State. It would seem almost impossible to keep the management of such institutions entirely separated from politics, and such an alliance would of course be fatal to the value of a medical school. It is asked also why the State should single out a comparatively new college owned by private persons, and buy it for annexation to the State University. The questions which will arise for settlement if the proposed deal is carried through are vexed and plentiful. Who shall be members of its faculty? How shall they be chosen? Under the control of what school of medicine shall it be placed? To every member of the medical profession these are matters of vital importance. To my knowledge none of the medical societies have been consulted or their advice asked.

"Then there is the financial part of the transaction to be considered. Outside of the original purchase price, which has been fixed, I understand, at $160,000, the establishment of a State medical school will mean a permanent increase in the running expenses of the State University and a consequent increase in the rate of taxation."

Other physicians seen expressed themselves in the same way, though some went much further than Dr. Miller in attacking the wisdom of the proposed purchase.

"Is it right?" asked one down-town physician, "that all the people should be taxed for the purpose of providing a free professional education for a special and limited class? And would it not lead to a demand for the establishment of schools of mining, theology, engineering, etc.? These are questions which interest every taxpayer. It would only be the part of wisdom also to have a careful appraisal of the property of the medical college before the State agrees to pay $160,000, or any other sum, for it. Then there should be some definite understanding and agreement as to who shall have the management and control of the school. I think the part of wisdom would be to reject the proposition and let the school take care of itself."

Would Lead to Bad Feeling.

"It is a pity," said another physician, "the State should allow itself to be mixed up in the quarrels and difficulties of the medical profession. The College of Physicians and Surgeons was established by men who were angry with the managers of Rush College, and the feeling between the two institutions has never been cordial. The introduction of this bill in the Legislature has increased this feeling. It is felt to be unjust that the State should single out one of a number of rival institutions to back and support. It is charged some of the officers of the college who hold political office after using their positions to help push the bill through the Legislature, and that Gov. Altgeld, in spite of his expressed desire to cut down expenses, is taking an active interest in it. So strong is the feeling among a large class of physicians that I should not be surprised to see an official protest of some kind presented to the Legislature."

The bill is at present in committee and though the influence of the State Board of Health, of the State Board of Charities, and of the Governor are said to have been exerted in its favor there appears to be little immediate probability of its passage.

PICKS FLAWS IN SPENCER'S ETHICS.

Evolution Tenets Are Roundly Condemned by M. M. Mangasarian.

M. M. Mangasarian lectured before the Society of Ethical Culture yesterday morning at the Grand Opera-House on "Herbert Spencer's Teachings on Religion and Morality." Among other things he said:

Herbert Spencer is regarded as the foremost representative of the school of evolution. There are few men living who have a clearer title to the name of philosopher than Mr. Spencer, whose most important work "The Data of Ethics," develops an ingenious theory of morals. The starting point of the Spencerian ethics is the law of selfishness; altruism and disinterestedness are only selfishness in a different guise. This ethical system is, however, imperfect because it fails to explain the character of great and heroic men and women who have lived and made life more sublime, and because it does not possess a criterion of conduct. We are told that whatever promotes the general happiness is good and whatever prevents it is bad. It would certainly follow there are more ways than one of promoting the general happiness. One man believes in anarchy as the shortest means of promoting the general happiness, another in socialism, another in despotism; who shall tell us which is the right way? If the past is an enigma to us, as far as the results of acts and institutions are concerned, how much more will the future be a mystery? Besides, the result of an act may be bad sometimes and good at other times.

Not only is Spencer's ethics without a criterion, it is also without the idea of responsibility. All men are selfish. What is the difference between you and me? We are both seeking our own happiness. What right would society have to punish the criminal? What would we say to the criminal if he were to ask why we punish him? That which produces pleasure is the very thing which the criminal is seeking. Again, there is no room for the feeling of remorse in Spencer's theory of ethics. What will prevent our transmitting to our offspring this idea that remorse is without foundation, so that in the course of a few generations our children and their children will even drop the word from their vocabulary? If morality be no more than a mere instinct transmitted through heredity, and which we hold in common with the animals, then it is bound to share the fate of other instincts—it will gradually disappear. Thus the Spencerian ethics does away with a criterion, the idea of responsibility, obligation, and remorse. A terrible skepticism is the inevitable fruit of such a system. It is not at all strange that in Germany the followers of Hartman and Schopenhauer have attacked with vehemence the "general happiness" theory of Spencer and tell us that happiness is a chimera; that life is an evil; and that the only philosophy worth holding is the philosophy of despair. Evolution cuts every thread that connects man with the infinite; it robs the human clod of every spark and the human breast of its immortal flame, and, like fire, doubt ends by consuming itself.

LAST RECITAL OF GERMAN SONGS.

Works of Franz Schubert Given at Woman's Club Saturday Morning.

The songs of Franz Schubert constituted the last recital illustrative of German song, which was given Saturday morning at the Woman's clubrooms before the Amateur Musical club. As usual, Miss Villa Whitney White delighted the many women who were present. Following is the program:

Täuschung, Frühlingstraum, Lindenbaum,	Wilhelm Müller
Liebesbotschaft	Lud. Rellstab
Auf dem Wasser zu singen	Leopold Graf von Stolberg
Ganymed	Goethe
Lachen und Weinen	F. Rückert
Suleika's zweiter Gesang (Aus dem W. Divan)	Goethe
Schlummerlied	Mayerhofer
Ständchen	Lud. Rellstab
Frühlingsglaube	Uhland
Vor meiner Wiege	C. G. V. Leitner
Der Jüngling an der Quelle	
Wohin	Müller
Abschied	Lud. Rellstab

TO WIPE OUT CROWS.

M'HENRY COUNTY OFFERS A BOUNTY FOR THEIR SCALPS.

Husbandmen of the Nipper Sink Creek Country Declare the Harmless Birds and Woodchucks Are Pests and Determine to Exterminate Them, if Possible—Proud of Their Soil, the Farmers Object to Woodchucks Covering It with Pebbles—Crows Classed with Birds of Prey.

OSTEND, McHenry County, Ill., March 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—If things run along about as they are now, woodchuck raising and crow incubating as a source of revenue will supplant husbandry in the Nipper Sink Creek country, McHenry County and the erstwhile plodding farmer irrigating his fields with the sweat of his toil-wrung brow will take life easy and live at public expense as a mammal and bird fancier. One day last summer the Board of Supervisors of this northern frontier county went into executive session at Woodstock. It was the hottest day known in this section for thirty years, and the temper of the board ran a race with the thermometer. Perhaps the world doesn't know it, but McHenry County has the finest soil in the world. This soil is an "overlay," however, and below is a substratum of gravel. McHenry County not only has good soil but it has woodchucks. These harmless little creatures, which are about all the animal life that we have left to remind us that one time God put something else besides man in the world, are in the habit of living in holes in the ground. This bit of information is for city folks.

Some one said something about woodchucks during the Supervisors' meeting, and then things began to boil. One member of the board said that woodchucks were ruining the soil of McHenry. They dug holes to live in which ran through the gravel deposit and they lugged up the little stones and put them at the mouth of the holes and thus everlastingly ruined the ground there for raising things. Then most of the other Supervisors said: "That's so."

In the Woodchuck's Defense.

Then one man, who is crank enough to care a little something for the wild life about him and who withal observes a bit, said: "There are a good many woodchucks, I'll allow, but plank it down as two to a field for the whole county and you have a few square feet of gravel-mixed soil to a good many acres that are all right. Three cents' worth of produce has got to twist its roots around a few pebbles. This is a weighty matter for a hot day."

The board had it in for woodchucks, however, and it put a bounty of 25 cents a head on the creature. Since then woodchuck hunting is the popular pastime. The County Treasury has given up money for 1,600 scalps, $400 worth; more than enough, some think, to pay for all the damage done by woodchucks since the first soil in McHenry County was turned by a white man.

It is over the crow and its diet that the debate ran riot. It was proposed to supplement the woodchuck bounty with one on the pate of corvus Americanus, commonly called crow. It was maintained that the sable bird was not only a corn thief but killed young lambs, and was in the habit of perching on the backs of cattle stalled in the mire and plucking their eyes out. A bounty of 10 cents a head was placed on the birds, but only after bitter opposition. We are sorry to say up in this Nipper Sink Creek country that the opposition was not based on the Smithsonian Institution reports nor on those of observant naturalists, which have made it fairly certain that the good that a crow does in a year more than balances the injury.

The bill was fought vigorously on the ground that the more crow you kill the more there will be. This was a seriously advanced reason for the withholding of the bounty, the idea being that held by the persecuted baldheaded man in fly time—that for every fly slain five come to the funeral. The theory that crows kill young lambs was exploded fifty years ago. They are carrion eaters, and after a lamb dies from exposure the crows do the farmer the service of eating up the remains, attacking first the most vulnerable part, the eyes. In the performance of a needful service for man they have been misunderstood and maligned by half-way observers.

For the Crow's Undoing.

The crow bounty went through, however, and now, when corvus makes his way through the fields in the spring picking up the big grubs, he will be pursued by the small boy with the big musket and No. 4 shot.

An inventive Woodstock man has contrived a crow call which is said to be infallible as a lure for the birds. Men go out now to the timber, and getting under a big tree call the black flocks up to destruction, and the county pays the piper at 10 cents a head.

The sight of a crow killing a mired cow would be one that many naturalists would give a good deal to see, for it would enable them to give to the world an observation that Audubon, Wilson, Bonaparte, Baird, Brewer, and Ridgeway, and the other authorities who spent their lives in bird study never had the good fortune to note. The crow has been seen dispatching cattle in large numbers in McHenry County, so it is said, and it may be that the Smithsonian Institution will send a special deputation here to study the new phase of crow character.

It was supposed for some years that the turkey buzzard, a large and vigorous scavenger, was in the habit of attacking still living animals. This supposition has been knocked higher than the buzzard ever flew, and now the comparatively feeble crow has stood trial and has been condemned for a similar vice. Within a few years, when destructive insects increase to appalling numbers, the farmers will be picking up the stones which they have thrown at the birds to build a monument to their memory.

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REV. M. E. ANDREWS.

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Rheumatism Cured in 72 Hours.

James Rogers, an employé of the American Express Company, residing at 1807 Harrison street, Chicago, has cause to bless Professor Munyon. He states the following:

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Every mail brings many such testimonials from prominent persons all over the country. People who had not enjoyed a good night's sleep for years as a result of nervousness, dyspepsia, catarrh, or liver complaint write that after using Munyon's Remedies their slumbers are peaceful and sound and their general health, which they thought would never be good, is now excellent.

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I LIKE MY WIFE
to Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is unfragrant as violets.

A BLACK "RIP VAN WINKLE."

Hundreds of people were hurrying up and down Dearborn street. It was at the noon hour and the skyscrapers had sent down their teeming population to swell the crowds. A raw wind was blowing. The air was full of the clangor and jangle of gongs and the multiplied roar of vast numbers of men rushing about their work. The furious life of the city was at its height.

Into the midst of it he came like a ghost of forty years ago. On his head was a high round blue cap. From beneath it extended a broad halo of white wooly hair, fine as spun silk. His white mustaches hung in an aristocratic droop, and his black, wrinkled face was topped by a high forehead. His long black coat was worn and ragged and was lined with tattered silk. He crawled slowly along on his feeble old legs, leaning on a single crutch as he came. He was full of the odor of the Old South. The rush, the dirt, the wild uproar of the city were foreign



to him. He had no part in them nor of them. His lips were parted in evident curiosity and awe as he leaned back on his crutch and looked up, rubbing his eyes, to buildings towering twenty stories above him. He was a black Rip Van Winkle who had gone to sleep before the shot was fired at Sumter.

He was looking for something. Crawling along a foot at a time, he stopped again and again to climb laboriously up office steps to pore over the signs on the doors. But he never found it. It was as if he just awakened from his long dream and had started out to find the "Young Massa" who had stood beside him when his eyes were closed.

In one hand he carried a bundle tightly wrapped in a newspaper. It might have something precious for the care with which he bore it. Now and then he stopped, and opening one corner of the bundle looked at its contents and smiled. Then he would go tottering on to the next stairway.

Young and vigorous men rushed to and fro and around about him. But none of them interfered with the old darky. There was a fine old dignity about him which repelled curiosity and made insult impossible. Yet the shackles of slavery were as plain upon him as if they had been riveted about his neck. But he wore them as if they were ornaments. He was part of the old régime and he mourned that it has gone. He was a living protest against the present. Never such days as the days on the old pyantation; never such men as the "old massa," the Judge, and the "young massa, Mastah Dick;" never such a pretty girl as Miss Betty, when there was a whole row of saddle horses tied out in front of the mansion-house of a summer evening with their riders inside sparking "thah mistiss."

There was no need for the old man to speak. The whole story was written on his face, in his bearing, in the very cut of his ragged clothes. Southerners in the throngs on Dearborn street saw the old man, took a swift run back into the past, heaved a regretful sigh, and dashed on to the five minutes and dyspepsia lunch-counter. He disappeared as quietly as he had come. And as he went a couple of "buck niggers" swung round from Clark street. They wore white overgaiters, purple and red neckties, and ready made clothing of fearful and wonderful design.

They were the discordant but dominant note of present conditions drowning out the low voice of pleasant memories.



Love Before Breakfast
By Frank R. Stockton
The unique love story of a man who finds his heart's desire before breakfast time.
To appear in an early issue of
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
One Dollar for an Entire Year
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

PULPIT TO THE PRESS

REV. W. G. CLARKE TELLS EDITORS HOW TO RUN THEIR PAPERS.

He Would Not Print Indiscriminate News, Would Have Synchronous and Deeper Editorials, Would Never Tell Falsehoods, and Fearlessly Would Expose Crime—The Rev. R. A. White Seeks an Honest and Capable City Administration—Milnor Lectern Unveiled.

The Rev. William G. Clarke, Secretary of the People's Institute and formerly Chairman of the Committee on Morals of the Civic Federation, as a prelude to his sermon at the institute last night delivered an address on "The Ethics of the Press." He said in part:

"Chicago, so well supplied in every department of its cosmopolitan life, is well furnished with great daily journals. Four morning papers and four evening papers in the English tongue scatter more than a million copies daily among our citizens to their advancement in knowledge, morality, and all the elements of civilization. Chicago may well be proud of its daily press, which has been the greatest agency in increasing its population and prosperity. With all the excellence that characterizes it, however, there are faults which affect it and which may well be considered and may be readily corrected.

"1. The publication of indiscriminate news, foul or clean, sensational or serious, is a most vicious habit. Although Charles A. Dana, one of the most practical editors of the country, when asked how to make a paper succeed replied: 'Raise Cain and sell papers'; to resort to such means ought to be beneath the dignity and honor of journalism that seeks to advance the welfare of the public. Although salacious information is often suppressed, and although it is measurably true as a journalist informed me that 'the best news is never published,' yet each paper ought to preserve at least a moral censorship over its columns.

Not a Political Falsehood.

"2. Editorials are too frequently superficial and scurrilous in the treatment of questions of popular debate, aiming rather at the disparagement than the disproof of false theories, rather at the caricature than the conquest of antagonists. Political falsehoods do not apparently disturb the ethics of the press. This is wrong in politics as in ethics and should be abandoned by every reputable journal.

"3. The tardiness of editorials, that would not be tolerated in the metropolitan journals of Europe, and which express the judgment upon current politics and events a day or more after their publication should be corrected. The people do not wish to wait until the news is stale for the opinion of their editors. As the custom now is the reading public has formulated its opinions and repeated them from man to man before an editorial appears to voice the judgment of the press. With fresh news ought always to be associated prompt and prudent editorial comment.

"4. News affecting seriously the character or concerns of others ought not to be rushed into indelible print on irresponsible rumor or uncertified information. Such articles, if no others, should be signed by a responsible reporter and scrutinized with care before being allowed to do irreparable harm. While truth should be fearlessly published, whoever or whatever may thereby be helped or hurt, yet so much of folly and falsehood crowd into the columns of our daily press that it behooves the management to require responsible certification.

"5. No paper that respects public decency should cater to the whims or pander to the passions of the ignorant and depraved. While its scope is properly to hold up the mirror to the experiences and activities of human nature, the coarse and foul, the vicious and pernicious influence ought never to be so presented in sensational detail as to arouse passion or instigate crime.

Crime's Most Powerful Preventive.

"I recognize that the newspaper is a manual of instruction to the people. I regard the editor as the President of a university and all the reporters as members of the faculty for the enlightenment of the masses, engaged in the important task of presenting the history and philosophy of the world for a day. I recognize that the newspaper is an agency for the detection of crime. In its exposure and in the caustic criticism of its guilt crime finds its most powerful prevention. Napoleon's statement is true: 'Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than 1,000 bayonets.'

"I recognize that the newspaper is an ethical monitor, that preaches daily to the people from a broad and powerful pulpit, admonishing rulers, arbitrating controversies, advising and warning, complaining and controlling. Its influence is stronger than that of the pulpit. Its word is law to a large constituency who look upon a statement in type as evidence of its truth. Daily this influence operates, directed by the intelligence and morality of the editor—leading and molding the feeling and conviction of the people.

"But this power constitutes a serious responsibility to the community, which the editor must recognize. He holds the chief sceptre of power in a democracy which should never be lowered to an immoral use. He is an uncrowned King whose royal purple should not be stained with the vices of the city. Religion and reform, as truly as commerce and fashion, should look to the press for the valuable aid which it can render, and would, if solicited to a larger extent, render to the great cause of humanity."

ASKS FOR HONEST AND CAPABLE MEN.

The Rev. R. A. White Seeks Reform Through Administration.

The Rev. R. A. White preached yesterday morning at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church on "Civic Duties and Gang Rule." He said in part:

"In Chicago our municipal problems are not peculiar, nor are they more difficult than those of the average American or European city. Our municipal question is not a question of politics but of administration. It is a question of a new spirit and new methods capable of dealing with the new conditions of a rapidly growing city. If we consider our municipal problem not as an isolated instance but as a phase of social evolution the situation assumes something of dignity and the outlook is encouraging.

"The recent high-handed outrage upon public sentiment and in spite of public sentiment forces upon every good citizen the question of possible remedies. Every proposed reform must consider two chief factors; first, the existing system; second, the quality of the men who are the creatures or manipulators of that system. Our system of municipal administration is far from perfect. Several needed reforms would relieve the situation to some extent. First, we should hasten to get rid of either the City Council or the Mayor. At present we have a double-headed municipal machine. Council and Mayor are coordinate in power and supposed to check each other, but so far in Chicago serving as shields to each other in any piece of treachery that promises boodle. Responsibility is divided. The English system reduces the Mayor to the Chairmanship of the City Council. The Council alone is the administrative body. Fewer members in the Council elected from fewer wards with some twenty elected at large would help matters. Bad wards elect bad men. We of the better wards do not have the honor of voting for or against "Hinky Dink." Party caucuses should be well advertised and open and held several days before the primaries. The primaries should be held at least a week before the conventions. As it is the machine fixes up its ticket at the party caucus the night before the primaries, and the primaries being frequently held the day before the convention and the convention the day before the expiration of the time for independent nominations the machine has the situation. The whole thing is admirably planned for machine rule and we get it with a vengeance. The more important consideration in municipal reform is the question of the qualifications of the men we send to represent us. Bad men will override the best system and honest men will make a bad system serviceable.

"First of all we need honest men. The highest interests of the city, educational, public morals, health, and indirectly religion, are in the hands of the Mayor and Council. None but men with some appreciation of the meaning and value of these higher interests are fit to serve a great city like ours.

"Second, capable men. It is not enough to have men who are merely honest. Chicago is a great corporation. The taxpayers are the stockholders, the Council its trustees, the Mayor its business manager. Apart from the higher interests of education and morals the Council and Mayor have the collection and distribution of $14,000,000 annually beside many more millions in special assessments. This phase of it is a matter of business administration. It requires the highest financial knowledge and skill. In respect to either honesty or business ability what is the make-up of our City Council?

"The fact that forty-three members irrespective of party voted for the recent gas and electric ordinances might be sufficient evidence of their honesty and business ability. Of the sixty-eight members nineteen are saloonkeepers, or 28 per cent; one is a professional gambler, several all-around sporting men, a few supposed to have been engaged in business crookedness, ten without visible means of support, which does not mean that they are retired business-men. I am told by one who knows that there are not in the Council more than twelve men, if that, of sufficient capability to manage a large business concern, and no corporation in this city would ever think of going to the Council for a manager of its business. Still the people of Chicago deliberately send such timber to manage the higher interests of health, public morals, and education, and to collect from the taxpayers and disburse millions of money annually. How well this sort of cattle are true to their nature may be seen in the passage of the recent ordinances. Of the forty-three voting for them eighteen were saloonkeepers, plus the all-round sports and gambler, and seven were of those who have no visible means of support. Or as to their business ability look at the general administration of city affairs, badly paved streets on plank foundations, dirty alleys, and filthy streets.

"The whole matter after all reduces itself to a matter of civic pride. When our citizens are willing to take the interest in civic matters that the average Englishman does in Birmingham, or the Scotchman in Glasgow, we can have as clean and efficient government as they do, not before."

DR. MARTYN'S FAREWELL SERMON.

Preaches at Sixth Presbyterian Church for the Last Time as Pastor.

Dr. Carlos Martyn preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street. He made no reference to his retirement. For the present Dr. Martyn will devote his entire time to reform work, not only on the platform, but as an organizer of local leagues of the National Christian Citizenship League and as editor of the *Christian Citizen*, the official organ of the organization. Dr. Martyn has been in Chicago three years, having been called here from New York.

A reporter for The Tribune last night asked him if he would enter the pulpit again in a pastoral position.

"I have been in the ministry nearly a quarter of a century and I don't think I can stay out of the harness," he replied. "For the present I desire to remain in reform work and should the work of organizing local Christian Citizenship Leagues continue as well as it has started out it will insure the success of its official organ, which I will continue to edit. My relations with the Sixth Church have been pleasant, cordial, and agreeable, but I believe the time is ripe for a vigorous reform movement, not only in Chicago but in other metropolitan cities outside of New York, which has had its era of reform; and I am going to try to do what I can to push the movement."

Dr. Merrill of Philadelphia, who has accepted the call to the Sixth Church, will preach his first sermon the last Sunday in this month.

MILNOR MEMORIAL IS UNVEILED.

Congregation of St. Chrysostom's Church Beholds the Beautiful Lectern.

The Joseph Kirkbride Milnor memorial lectern was unveiled yesterday morning at St. Chrysostom's Church, Dearborn avenue, near Schiller street. The ceremony of unveiling was extremely simple, consisting of several appropriate dedicatory prayers offered by the rector, the Rev. T. A. Snively, at the commencement of the regular services, the covering having been removed before the congregation assembled. The lectern consisted of a massive brass pedestal surmounted by a brass sphere on which is poised an eagle—the symbol of St. John. The bird's wings are spread as if



EAGLE LECTERN, ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S.

it were about to fly. The whole pose is extremely natural, it being the only unconventionalized lectern eagle west of New York City. On the sphere is engraved the inscription:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY
OF
JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE MILNOR,
DIED MAY 15, 1892.

The lectern is the gift of Lloyd Milnor of this city and his mother and sister of Baltimore, Md. Its height, exclusive of the eagle, which is of heroic size, is six feet two inches. The bird on whose wings and back rests the Bible was exhibited at the World's Fair.

MARTYN AFTER UP-TO-DATE RASCALS.

He Believes the Pulpit Should Give Nero and Caligula a Needed Rest.

Under the auspices of the National Christian Citizenship League four union mass-meetings of churches were held yesterday. The most largely attended was that at the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, in the afternoon. As special guests the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, and Baptist Union members attended in a body, and Dr. Carlos Martyn made the principal address, in which he said:

"We are sometimes asked, Why multiply agencies of reform? Why not work through the Civic Federation? We are working through the federation as far as it goes. But the federation is organized to safe-guard the interests of Chicago—we wish to combine the forces of Christian righteousness for a continual use. Not only in Chicago but in other municipalities are there Ogden gas Mayors and boodling Common Councils—votes are bought as well as intimidated in many cities. Primaries are relegated to the machine throughout America. Sunday and the American free school system are everywhere assailed. Our most distinctive institutions, and especially those of them which bear the Christian impress, are bitterly hated and fiercely attacked from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"There is need therefore that Christian citizens of all creeds should get together. The National Christian Citizenship League affords a basis of union. Socially it is a league of individuals. Nationally it will be a league of leagues. It is organized both for defense and for aggression. It is a mean thing for a minister to be forever bombarding the Scribes and Pharisees, the Neros and Caligulas. They are dead and buried two thousand years ago, but their successors are always with us, and always will be until we imitate the apostolic church and grapple with and slay current sins. They are personalized in the bosses and heelers and gangs that rule our caucuses and stuff our ballot-boxes; whose thrones are Mayors' chairs; whose subservient Senates are Councils. They reappear in the apologists for crime and criminals, who cant the worst cant that was ever canted—the cant of religion—and cry out against a gospel which seeks to cast out devils, as the genuine gospel always did, always must. The best proof of apostolic descent is apostolic success. The Christians of America have the power to take possession of the country. Have they the will?"

At the North Side Christian Church, Sheffield avenue and Montana street, another largely attended mass-meeting was held in the afternoon. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. B. Taylor and A. M. Haswell, Secretary of the league. Mr. Haswell said in part:

"I need not try to enumerate the evils which afflict the body politic. We know them only too well. Look at the infamous history of civic misrule! See great franchises paltered away in our City Hall without a cent of benefit to the taxpayers, to whom these rights of untold value belong. The truth is, our politics is just as pure as the Christian voters of America care to have it. If it were not so we would make it pure. The way to reform is to reform. We have the majority of the votes; we have the majority in dollars and cents; and the Lord knows we have the majority in brains; and if with all these advantages we still let things continue as they are we have nobody to blame but ourselves."

Another meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Calvary Baptist Church, Wabash avenue and Thirty-eighth street, at which addresses were made by Prof. C. R. Henderson and George B. Chamberlain. A big meeting was also held at Plymouth Church last night under the auspices of the same organization.

CIVIC FEDERATION MASS-MEETING.

South Chicago People Hear Ringing Reform Addresses.

A reform mass-meeting was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of South Chicago yesterday afternoon which was attended by 1,000 representative citizens. There were several prominent members of the Civic Federation present, all of whom spoke briefly upon the reform movement in local politics. The Rev. L. H. Mitchell of the South Chicago Presbyterian Church made the opening address. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham of Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church delivered the principal speech. He attacked the rottenness of the Aldermanic representatives. He made an appeal to those present to join hands with the efforts and labors of the Civic Federation and at the next election not to consider the politics but the merits of the men placed on the various tickets and vote for municipal reform.

John W. Ela closed the meeting with a brief history of the progress of the Civic Federation and civil service reform, and urged his hearers to stand up for the best man regardless of politics, assuring them that that was the only solution of a very serious municipal problem.

MINISTER SAILS INTO THE MACHINE.

The Rev. Dr. Leach Urges the Christians to Work for Civic Parity.

The Rev. Dr. William B. Leach at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday preached on "Christ or Devil? Which in Chicago Politics?" He said in part:

"Never before perhaps in our city government does the cloven foot show as now. The cry of the injured and innocent is arising to the very throne of God: 'How long, O Lord how long!' The answer ought to be from the tens of thousands of Christian men and women: 'Only till the coming victorious Tuesday in April.' That the Devil has triumphed is seen in the city gang's way of manipulating the parties. Men are seeking position at their bidding that are qualified only in so far as they can be used to further the gang's interests. While Christians have been praying the corrupt Aldermen have been picking their pockets and getting rich by selling their rights to corrupt corporations. I will not say they were bribed and corrupted, but some think so. I will not say that Mayor John P. Hopkins engineered and aided in the big steals, but some say so. Busy are they with enriching themselves, while the laws are openly violated on every hand.

"Where are the promises of that braggadocio of a Mayor? He promised, but alas not one has been redeemed. No man has ever thrown away a golden opportunity so recklessly as he. The gang members never have had so complete control. They have controlled our primaries and farther back, so that a decent man but aided them when he was found at them.

"As I speak the Alderman, Powers, of the Nineteenth, our own ward, is under bail for violating one of our laws in relation to his disreputable saloon. What can we expect when such men have power? I declare to you it seems as if the whole administration was rotten and smelled of brimstone. They are of their father, the devil, for they do his works.

"Christians, you who pray and go to church and think yourselves too good to touch the unclean thing, know ye not that your very home life, and prosperity, and good name are hinging on your action? We need your prayers, but I would not give the snap of my finger for all of them unless you backed them up with work. We want your prayers, but I declare, at present, that the earnest, consecrated effort to place Christ in the Christ spirit, as the center of our political life, is worth more. I do not mean as religious enthusiasts ought we to work, but as those who enjoy the highest Christian civilization. God will hold you just as responsible for the coming election as he will for your church relations. No longer let us divorce religion and politics, but make them one, and in the name of God we will purify our city and Nation. The glory of the old flag, the protection of our homes, depend on our interest in our political affairs. The time is ripe, the churches are awake, the handwriting is on the wall, which interpreted is, 'The spoils no longer belong to the Mayor and his gang, but to every man the guarantee of our American Constitution.'"

DR. THOMAS IN HIS PULPIT AGAIN.

He Preaches a Memorial Sermon on the Year's Dead of People's Church.

Dr. Thomas returned to his pulpit at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, yesterday after a three weeks' illness. He is considerably improved in health, but has not wholly recovered. He preached a memorial sermon on the last year's dead of the People's Church.

A Church Dedication Postponed.

Because the building is not yet completed the dedicatory exercises planned for the Augusta Street Methodist Church, Washtenaw avenue and Augusta street, were not held yesterday. The new church is still in the hands of the contractors, the work is progressing rapidly, and it is expected the organizers will be able to hold the dedication ceremony within a few weeks. It was intended yesterday to have the exercises, in charge of the Rev. Thomas M. Coghlan, open with a sermon in the morning by the Rt.-Rev. S. M. Merrill, D. D. Dr. Frank Bristol was to have delivered a sermon at 2:30 p. m., and in the evening the feature was to have been preaching by Presiding Elder H. G. Jackson.

Dr. Hillis on "Loving Providence."

At Central Church, Central Music Hall, yesterday morning Dr. Hillis preached before a large congregation on the theme, "God's Loving Providence." He used as his text the passage: "Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor reap; which neither have storehouse nor barn; and God feedeth them; how much more are ye better than the fowls."

Dr. Canfield's Lenten Sermons.

The Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., began yesterday a brief series of Lenten sermons at St. Paul's Universalist Church on "The Temptations of Christ as Interpreted by Modern Life."

WILL KEEP THEM OFF THE TRAINS.

Northwestern Railroad Declares War on Purchasing Agents.

The war between the Northwestern railroad and the suburban purchasing agents has broken out afresh. The seat of trouble this time is at Waukegan.

"No, we don't intend to arrest any of these purchasing agents who say they will not obey our order," Supt. Gardner said yesterday. "We will simply keep them off the train when they come down with their arms full of bundles. The Northwestern has never objected to its patrons carring home packages in its trains. During holiday time I presume 25,000 packages a day are carried in this way. What we do object to is the regular business of carrying packages for other people at so much a package. Sometimes these walking express wagons will occupy three or four seats, forcing that many people to stand. This has been stopped and will be kept stopped."

It is said the agents at Waukegan are the only ones left of all that were in business when the Northwestern started its crusade against the system. The others have gone to the American Express company which has made low rates on the business. The commissions of the agents range from 50 cents to $3 a day, according to the number of orders given them. A test case of the right of railroads to keep purchasing agents off their trains is threatened at Waukegan, but the Northwestern does not fear it.

IT LETS GOOD MEN GO.

EXCELLENT POLICE OFFICERS ARE CLASSED WITH INCOMPETENTS.

Feeling Growing That the Examinations of the Commission Were Entirely Too Technical—Veteran Men with Records That Could Not Be Assailed, Some of Them with College Educations, Are Dismissed—One Carries a Bullet in His Neck Received While on Duty.

When Chief Brennan and the other superior officers of the Police Department announced themselves as strongly in favor of the examination to test the competency of the men on the force they did not realize that the result would be to deprive them of some of their best men. But such was the result. When the list of rejected papers was received the officers naturally thought that they were those prepared by the incompetents on the force. None of the papers were signed with the names of the men who had prepared them. Instead each bore a number which was supposed to correspond with a number given the policeman at the time of the examination. This was done so that all chance of favoritism should be eliminated in the marking of the papers.

But much to the surprise of Chief Brennan and the other commanding officers they found on looking at the list to see who had prepared the faulty papers that in many instances the numbers on the rejected papers corresponded with the numbers given to some of the best men on the force. As a consequence the feeling that existed early in the examination that the questions were not strictly fair, but were too technical, found many supporters among those who formerly scouted the idea. Besides this the feeling was aroused that the business-men who examined the papers were overstrict.

When the names of the men to be dismissed were read in the stations there was great surprise. Then for a few days Chief Brennan was besieged by friends of the men who had been declared incompetent. So strong were the complaints that he felt there must be a mistake and began a careful examination of the papers. Then it was that he found instances of gross carelessness. One man, a graduate of a university, has been dismissed on the ground that his papers was faulty in orthography, grammar, and in the construction of sentences. This seemed so strange that a careful examination was made and it was found that in some manner the number given to the policeman's paper was not the same as that given him and that he had been dismissed on account of the mistakes made by another man. So far this is the only mistake in numbering that has been found, but it is thought there must be many others, as among the 202 men who failed to pass the examination and who, consequently, are classed as incompetent are some of the best police officers. Only a short examination of the list of the men discharged is needed to show this.

Lawrence Sexton, patrolman, formerly on duty at the Thirteenth Street Police Station, is one of the men who were dismissed as unworthy of employment as policemen. Sexton's case is a particularly hard one. He has been on the police force about six years and during that time has had a clean record. His superior officers speak well of him and say that he has always been an efficient and painstaking officer. But in addition to this Sexton is now suffering from a wound received in a fight with thieves and carries in his neck a 44-caliber bullet which nearly ended his life. It was about two years ago that Sexton was passing along Blue Island avenue on his way home. He was off duty and was in citizen's clothes. As he was passing Gurley street he met a buggy in which were "Con" Sheehan and John Reilly, both of whom were known to him as thieves. Stepping into a doorway Sexton watched the men and saw them leave the buggy and follow a man who passed down Gurley street. As he neared Shoito street the two men sprang upon him and attempted to rob him. Then Sexton ran to the rescue. The highwaymen saw him and to avoid arrest one of them drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck the policeman in the mouth, knocked out four teeth, fractured his jaw, and entered his neck. Other shots were fired, but none took effect. Sexton fell to the ground unconscious and was found by other policemen who heard the shots and hurried to the scene. At first it was thought that Sexton would not live. He subsequently recovered, however, though the surgeons found it impossible to extract the bullet, which still lies in his neck. Since his recovery Sexton has been doing regular duty to the satisfaction of the officers under whose command he was. But he failed to pass the examination given by the Police Commission.

After Nine Years' Service.

James F. Hallihan had been a patrolman for nine years when he tried the examination. Before that he had always been regarded as a good policeman, but as a result of it he was discharged for incompetency. Hallihan had been assigned for years to the Maxwell Street Station, and for a long time he stood guard at Blue Island avenue and Harrison street, one of the most dangerous crossings in the city. No one had any fault to find with the way he did his duty and his standing with his superior officers was good. Nevertheless he failed to pass the examination and is now off the force.

Had the examination been delayed five months M. E. Burke would still be on duty with the Central Detail. He joined the police force nine years and seven months ago, and after ten years of service would have been exempt from examination. During his years of service he has done duty in all parts of the city, and as a reward was transferred to the Central Detail. Six years ago he was stationed at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, and there his big form and good-natured face had become familiar to those whose business took them by his corner. But in the examination he failed and has been dismissed in disgrace.

Eugene D. Geary, a graduate of Notre Dame University, joined the police force six and a half years ago and has served most of the time since on the Central Detail, being on duty at Fifth avenue and Lake street. Well educated, fully versed in the duties of a policeman, it was regarded as a certainty that he would pass and with a high standing. His name was among the list of incompetents.

Edward J. Hennessey had been on the force for eight years and was regarded by his fellow-officers and superiors as a first-class man. "He is a rattling good man," as one of them put it. Having made quite a reputation as a thief-catcher he was rewarded by being put in citizen's clothes and detailed for detective duty. No complaint had been entered against him but as a result of the examination he was discharged.

Another officer of the Central Detail who was dismissed as a result of the examination is Richard McCormick. He had been on the force between eight and nine years, and of late had been stationed at Clark and South Water streets. His record is clean and he has always been regarded as an efficient and painstaking man.

"I wish I was as good a policeman as Matthew McGraw," is the way a Sergeant spoke of one of the men who failed to answer the examination satisfactorily. McGraw had been on the police force more than six years and much of that time he had been detailed on detective duty. His record as a thief-catching officer is good and no charges of any kind have ever been brought against him. Besides this he has a record probably unapproached by any other policeman in Chicago. He has never taken a drink of liquor of any kind and is ignorant of the taste of even cider.

Had an Important Station.

John E. Long of the Central Detail has been stationed for years at Clark and Madison streets. He did not reach the mark required in the examination and was dismissed.

Patrick Campion, for years a member of the police force, failed to pass the examination in spite of the fact that he has always been regarded by his superior officers as a thoroughly competent man. As a reward for his efficient work he had been detailed on detective work, and for some time past has been relieved from patrol duty. A similar case is that of Andrew Bradley, who had been on the force more than four years, and who had been detailed in citizen's clothing as a detective as a reward for his good work while in uniform.

John E. Page, a graduate of the Jesuit College, who had done police duty for nearly nine years, was another one of the men dismissed. His failure to pass the examination caused great surprise, as he was regarded as a thoroughly efficient officer. Somehow he could not answer questions to the satisfaction of the members of the commission, and so he is out of work.

Thomas Burke, patrolman, doing detective duty at the Brighton Park Station, is another who lost his position owing to the examination. His record is good and he proved so efficient when in uniform that he was transferred to detective duty, in which he has done much good work.

Thomas McEnnis of the Maxwell Street Station served the city for eight years, and did so well that for two years he was detailed as assistant lockupkeeper at Harrison Street Station, and during that time kept the records of all prisoners brought in. Peter Goldner of the Harrison Street Station has been on the force more than eight years, and for years has been detailed at the Haven School. He had always been regarded as competent, and no fault had been found with him until the examination.

Besides cases where the men have served on the force for terms nearly long enough to make them exempt from examination, there are many where, by the failure to answer questions satisfactorily, large families are thrown into conditions of almost pitiable want. Among those is the case of the officer at the Maxwell Street Station who fainted when told that he was dismissed. A similar case was reported from the West Chicago Avenue Station. Many of the policemen whose stars were taken away have large families. Michael Coleman of the Harrison Street Station has seven children and a wife to support. He had been on the force more than six years and was regarded as a good officer. Duncan McCloud of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station has nine children and has served nearly ten years as a policeman.

Criticise in Private.

Commanding officers on the force are reluctant to publicly criticise the result of the examination, but in private they speak freely.

"It seems as though there must be some mistake," said one. "Among the men discharged are many whom I know to be thoroughly competent. There were twenty-two questions asked and of these twelve were technical. A man only had to reach an average of 65 to pass, but any failure in the technical questions could not be made up by correct answers to the others. The reason of the failures puzzles me. It cannot be illiteracy, because some of the men are university, college, or high school graduates. It cannot be ignorance of their duties, as many of the men have been on the force for years and have shown themselves thoroughly competent. But the Chief says that the order is final and I suppose it will stand."

An explanation of the cause of the failure of some of the men is given by one officer. He says that in examining the papers it was required that answers to all technical questions should be given almost verbatim as printed in the rules. Any deviation or any abbreviation resulted in the answer being marked incorrect. "To my mind," he said, "the examination was not a fair one, and before the men are dismissed I think the papers should be gone over and a credit allowance made for the man's record while on the force. And a man such as Sexton, who was shot while on duty, I think should be kept on the force no matter how he stood in the examination. It's pretty hard on these men to lose their places for no misconduct. Many of them are nearly 40 years of age and have put in nearly ten of the best years of their lives working for the city and learning police duty. Now after their long drill in police work they are thrown out upon the world, branded as incompetents, and forced to find, and that quickly, some other work by which they can support their families."

WORK OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Republicans Make a Good Record Checking Populist Nonsense.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 7.—[Special.]—The Kansas Legislature has adjourned and its sins of commission and omission are now of record and will go to help build the history of the State. In many respects this was a notable Legislature. The two Houses were from the first of the session arrayed as two antagonistic political factions, the Populist Senators advocating all manner of wild and visionary "reforms," while the Republican House, every member of which was elected last fall, was determined to check all wild and woolly "reform" nonsense. The Senate rushed through its pet maximum freight bill, which no man has had the time or courage to read through since its was completed by its reform author. It provided for a horizontal cut of all railroad charges in the State, and gave the Board of Railroad Commissioners such powers as to place the roads at the mercy of the board. This was promptly killed by the House.

The Populist scheme to further reduce the legal rate of interest in the State was also slaughtered by the Republicans, the present authorized rate being as low as found anywhere in the Nation. Many of the excessive appropriations proposed by the Senate were either killed or cut down one-half, while other schemes which were started in the Senate with the hope of getting some damaging record on the Republicans were unmercifully slaughtered by the House.

The Republicans tried to repeal the notorious mortgage redemption law which the "reformers" enacted a few years ago and which has prevented a large amount of capital from seeking investment in this State. Under the provisions of that law an unjust and partisan Judge, as most of the Populist Judges are, can demoralize investments when the debts are due and come into court under foreclosure proceedings. But the redistricting of the State into twenty-nine, instead of thirty-five judicial districts, has relieved the bench of nearly all the Populist Judges and the law under any other than the rulings of such a partisan is rendered almost harmless.

The Republicans passed a good general fee and salary bill, reducing the pay of county officers in the State nearly $100,000 in the aggregate, but the Senate killed the bill, fearing the Republicans would get a little credit for the good measure. Several other desirable measures suffered the same fate and for the same reason.

Among the measures which were allowed to become laws, and which originated in the Republican House, were the abolition of six judicial districts; reapportionment of the State into eight Congressional districts; providing for the election of City Clerk, Attorney, and Treasurer in cities of the first class; making Washington's birthday a legal holiday; regulating pool-selling under restrictions almost a prohibition; strict bribery act; abolishing the office of State veterinarian; establishing a Grand Army museum in the State House to be under the supervision of the department commander of that order; establishing two Appellate Courts for the relief of the Supreme Court; giving stronger protection to fish; making gambling a felony; prohibiting lotteries; permitting cities of the second class to build or buy water, gas, or electric works; establishing the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson in which shall be confined all first term prisoners between the ages of 16 and 25; creating an irrigation commission and giving it $30,000 for experimental work; sending a commission to mark the position and erect tablets marking the position of Kansas regiments at the battle of Chickamauga; providing a bounty for constructing and maintaining ponds and reservoirs in Western Kansas; strengthening the prohibitory law and making the possession of a United States liquor license prima facie evidence that liquor has been sold during the entire life of such license; allowing corporations to issue preferred stock where all the stockholders assent; authorizing kindergartens in certain school districts; providing for the eradication of the Russian thistle, and providing for the exemption from legal process the proceeds of life insurance policies.

While there are a few things the Republicans thought to be able to accomplish this session, yet they are much gratified at being able to prevent at this time any more "reform" legislation and they think the people of Kansas will gladly wait two years for the things which could not at this time be secured for them. Under the reports of the investigating committees of the House it will be the duty of the Governor to arbitrarily remove about all the remaining Populist heads of State institutions and departments and the various boards will within a few weeks be in the control of the Republicans, which will stop all the numerous and continuous scandals for which the "reform" administration became so notorious.

Complain of Excessive Assessment.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—The members of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of this city have organized to investigate the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, an I. O. O. F. insurance organization, with headquarters at Galesburg. For some time past the assessments have been increasing in amount, and the last assessment is now said to be double the preceding assessment. Policies aggregating about $200,000 are held in this city, and the members held a meeting last night and decided to bring about a convention of members in Illinois with a view of investigating the cause of the increasing assessments.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

First Experience in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing numerous communications from "Old Time Subscribers" calls to my mind an incident that occurred forty-five years ago the 15th of next August, the day I began my business life in Chicago. As I was coming in from the west, shortly after leaving Elgin, a fine appearing and decidedly stylish looking young man came strolling through the car, and seeing the half off my seat vacant sat down by me, and after passing the compliments of the day asked me if I lived in Chicago. Learning that I was just coming to the city for that purpose and that I had no hotel in view to stop at he handed me a card with the name of "The Matteson House," Dearborn and Randolph streets, printed on it, stating at the same time that he was boarding there, and he considered it the best hotel in the city. When he got up, he handed me a copy of The Chicago Tribune, making some complimentary remarks about the paper. I went to the Matteson House, and after taking my room and washing up I found I had yet one hour before dinner time. So I drew my chair up to the south window, facing the old one-story ramshackle frame building then ornamenting the southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and spent my first hour in Chicago reading The Chicago Tribune. After dinner, in coming into the office, who should I see presiding at the books but the same stylish young man whom I met in the morning on the train and had given me The Tribune to read. He was none other than our worthy fellow citizen, Irving Pearce, who was at that time proprietor of the Matteson House, which undoubtedly accounted for his boarding there. One of the honorable members of The Tribune staff, Melville C. Eame, who was at that time one of the distributors of The Daily Tribune, became my most intimate friend. The attachment for both man and paper is still as strong as forty-five years ago. I have seen many changes come to our beloved city. I have seen the dark clouds of adversity shroud us in deepest gloom, and, although the pall is even now almost black with darkness, the clouds are tinged with a silver lining. As we stop and think to what depths of degradation those to whom we have intrusted our city government have allowed themselves to sink, how can we but blush with shame for Chicago's fair name? But changes will again come; the "handwriting" has appeared upon the wall. The clarion notes of the Chicago press have sounded the death knell, and their herculean efforts to unearth and expose the rottenness of our city government will surely be rewarded. Let the good work go on with renewed energy, and let every one that hath breath vociferously exclaim: "Long live The Chicago Tribune."

W. L. GOOKINS, No. 103 Ashland boulevard.

Writes About Divorce.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I note your article in The Tribune of March 4 on the subject of divorce legislation and will say a word on the subject from the standpoint of the unmarried young man—a person who is seldom heard from.

It is true as stated that divorce legislation is all the time becoming more severe. It is becoming more and more difficult for the subjects of unfortunate marriages to obtain relief. Since relief is not easy and never has been easy to those who have anything to lose (despite much newspaper talk to the contrary) an opposed divorce case has always been difficult to manage and is daily becoming more so. Decrees are frequently granted with summary facility, but the parties almost always consent for a financial consideration. The man bleeds, O, how he bleeds—none but the parties and the ravenous attorneys know.

Mr. Editor, the man who marries nowadays takes his life in his hand. If he has any character or money to lose he is doing a dangerous thing. He may marry a penniless woman, and though he be worth millions she can so conduct herself within the law that in a week after marriage he realizes that he must give up all his peace or let her go with the greater part of his fortune. The man gets the worst of it every time. He is almost helpless and daily becoming more so through the legislation referred to and the influence of newspapers.

No one thinks better of the married condition than I do, and I believe I speak for a great many members of my class. That is the only way to real happiness. It is heaven or hell, and as it is impossible for any man or woman to know which they will get I prefer my present indifferent condition rather than take the perilous step which cannot be retraced.

I assert that the present popular newpaper and pulpit intolerance of divorce is a species of bigotry and oppression which would like to burn its victims at the stake. It is a part of the disposition to kick those who are down, to pour vinegar in the wounds of the hurt. That is nothing new in the world. We can see it every day in the columns of newspapers, which cover with ridicule, publicity, and contempt the unhappy ones who are forced by the agony of their positions to go through the humiliations and oppressions of the divorce court.

This subject is too large for a newspaper letter, but I wish to say for myself and others, that while I honor the marriage relation above all others, while I would do everything possible to promote the happiness of a wife, and am well able financially, yet I will not enter a relation where I have no certainty of what I am getting, where I jeopardize a fortune and my standing in the world, and from which through unjust and vindictive divorce laws I cannot possibly escape.

Wipe Out the Appeal System.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Sunday's issue of Feb. 17 I see "a bill for an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish Appellate Courts, approved 1877," drawn by Justice Waterman, with comments thereon by the Justice. In the first place the Appellate Courts were established to relieve the Supreme Court. Now, the Appellate Courts—at least the first district—is troubled with the same complaint, a sort of judicial grip caused from overwork.

"It is proposed," says the Justice, "to lessen the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court . . . and reduce the labors of the court for the first district . . .

"Justice Waterman is of the opinion the right of appeal should stop within a narrow limit. . . . Since the passage of the act creating Appellate Courts no legislation has been adopted having a tendency to lessen litigation. . . ."

To lessen litigation by legislation is the dream of a dreamer; it will be as vain as the attempt to legislate mankind into virtue, religion, or temperance. If we can lessen litigation by legislation, so can we prevent it entirely. The poor man with a $5 grievance feels it just as much and is as deeply injured by being deprived of his $5 and his inherent right to litigate about it as is the man in better circumstances about $50; or the one in better circumstances about $500; or the well-to-do man about $5,000; or the rich man about $50,000.

To appeal, or not to appeal, that is the question.
Whether it is better to pay out dollars,
With the expectation of recovering dimes,
Or by legislation wipe the whole appeal system from our statues?

Why not wipe the whole appeal system into oblivion and at one stroke cut off at least two-thirds of the work and more than two-thirds of the expense of litigation?

Justice Waterman, however, complaining that litigation is getting too cheap (?); that "the rule allowing original bills of exceptions to be put in the record—instead of paying the clerk an extra fee for copying it verbatim—litigation on appeal has been rendered much cheaper."

Let the Legislature pass an act making all courts, from Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court, courts of original jurisdiction, and abolish appeals entirely. Give the Justice original and final jurisdiction in all cases involving, say, not to exceed in amount $100 and minor offenses, such as assault, assault and battery, breach of the peace, etc. Give the Circuit Courts original and final jurisdiction in all cases in law and chancery involving amounts not exceeding $1,000 and certain grades of crime in which the penalty is a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Give the intermediate court (the now Appellate Court) original and final jurisdiction in all cases not exceeding in amount $5,000, and criminal cases where the fine is over $500 and not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and give the Supreme Court original and final jurisdiction in all cases involving over $5,000, and in all criminal cases where the fine or penalty exceeds $1,000 or imprisonment exceeding ten years or the death penalty, including, of course, all cases involving a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. This does away with the appeal system, and litigants, to whichever class their case belongs, get prompt and inexpensive justice, and the "law's delay" is done away with. No man would then have to thrash his straw a half-dozen times before getting his grain.

As Justice Waterman aptly remarks, "every litigant firmly believes that he is right, and that he would go on appealing to the end of time if his funds will last, and the right of appeal does not come to an end by statute." Under our present system a man brings a suit before a Justice for a small amount. The case can be appealed to the Circuit Court, tried there, and appealed to the Appellate Court; tried there (it may be reversed) and remanded to the Circuit Court for a new trial; tried there and again appealed to the Appellate Court and there tried again, making in all five trials, costing the litigants on both sides hundreds of dollars in court costs and attorneys' fees. Or take a case involving over $1,000 and the complications and combinations are almost limitless. To take one combination, the case tried in the Circuit Court goes to the Appellate Court, thence to the Supreme Court, revised and remanded to the Appellate Court, then reversed and remanded to the Circuit Court, from there again to the Appellate Court, and thence again to the Supreme Court, thus making seven trials.

We often hear and see in our reports the remarks: "The jury hearing the testimony and seeing the witnesses on the stand, their manner, and their sincerity, etc., are much better judges of the facts than we are." This remark is only too true, and all this would be avoided under the proposed system, as every court would have its own jury and the benefit of seeing and hearing the witnesses in open court.

IRA G. MOSHER.

A Prediction as to Silver.

CHICAGO, March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to make a prediction as to silver and see how it pans out. Eminent financiers, and some of them are eminent bankers, are upon the record, and I propose to make an independent prediction. Many free silverites are honestly of the opinion that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 that the parity of the gold dollar and the silver dollar can be maintained by the United States, unaided. Ignorance, and dense ignorance at that, is the charitable construction for such persons. The free coinage individual who expects to pay his debts through the depreciation of the silver dollar may find that the increased cost on what he buys will balance all that he may gain in selling his produce, if he is a farmer; while the salaried man, mechanic, and laborer must see that if the farmer gains in the enhanced price of his produce the three other classes must pay for these absolute necessaries of life, for the others must have them or starve. Have these three classes duly considered this proposition, and have they further considered another important one—that in the fearful financial panic that will inevitably ensue from a descent to free coinage hundreds of thousands of men must be thrown out of employment, while food products will be advanced in value, measured, of course, in depreciated silver dollars (yet sold, nevertheless, on the gold basis)? The tremendous fluctuation in values owing to the wide difference between the relative values of the two metals will throw open every trading den in this land and in Europe, and our grain and pork and securities will be tossed to and fro between speculators the same as when gold was at a premium from 1862 to 1879. Then seats in the New York Exchange sold as high as $45,000 and the gold room was in fierce blast.

Should this government deliberately enter upon an era of the free coinage of silver, with a President and Congress in power favoring it, gold will appreciate immediately, and the value fluctuate for awhile, as was the case with the greenback during the civil war; not measured as then by the changing vicissitudes of that conflict, but according as opinions prevailed as to the probability of returning reason of our people. With persistence in a suicidal policy, the unloading upon us of the silver of the world, European nations eagerly jumping at the chance, the descent in the value of silver would become accelerated, and the level reached so low that silver as a standard of value would henceforth disappear except as subsidiary coinage. In other words, I predict that free coinage of silver when adopted by this government will seal the doom of silver as a money metal. It cannot be otherwise. Silver can be produced so cheaply by the modern appliances of machinery that no single nation can possibly uphold a standard not based on its commercial value as bullion. Therefore, should this government undertake the job it will most signally fail, and having failed silver will be friendless. The great Asiatic nations of China and Japan must recognize gold as the metal of commerce, and the "Japs" are not the fools to accept silver dollars of 16 to 1 when they can and will exact the indemnity millions in gold or its full equivalent. Neither nation can borrow a dollar of European bankers unless upon the gold basis. With free coinage of silver and the attempt on the part of this government to maintain the parity of the two metals it is beyond a doubt that we should be weighed down with silver until its commercial value be reached; and as there is no especial use for silver that would create any great demand the level must necessarily be a very depressed one.

I made the prediction some years since in The Tribune that the forcing of coinage at our mints would proceed to an extremity—a crisis, because so long as the government maintained the parity the free coinage men would point to the fulfillment of their prediction and demand more and more until at last the parting of the ways would be reached. We have reached that point. And now that the government has suspended silver coinage the silver fanatics shriek in chorus that the gold bugs have brought about the trouble. It may not be long when the gold bugs are on top. Free coinage of silver will put them there and make them masters of the situation. As our produce passes through New York the gold bugs will exact a tribute, and as foreign goods enter that port they will exact another. We may revel in a silver riotousness, but the foreigners will sell their tea, coffee, sugar, spices, etc., etc., and exact the gold and the gold bugs will take their commissions. Our silver friends must also bear in mind that the more the uncertainty the greater the profits charged. The writer once sold $300 worth of wheat at 4 p. m. and took crisp, handsome bank notes in payment, but could not deposit them next day in the bank or trade them for store pay. So much for uncertain and fluctuating values. This was in the wildcat days of 1859. Four days afterwards they were worth 60 cents on the dollar. It will be the same with silver; mark it well. The money changers will be doing business in the temple as of old and you "just bet" we have had a taste of Jewish shrewdness in which "Uncle Sam" was outwitted, and badly too; notwithstanding our infallible Grover represented our Uncle in the deal. Yours truly

G. S. WILLIAMS.

Objects to the Pension Bill.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Apropos of the teachers' pension bill now pending before the Illinois Legislature it has been said more than once that the proposed measure commands the practically unanimous approval of the teachers of Chicago. To correct, if possible, the erroneous ideas which have got abroad concerning this matter is the first aim of this communication. The second is to present with brevity the chief objections to the bill.

First, then, let me say that a body of teachers not inconsiderable in number and certainly respectable in professional standing, is inclined to view with grave alarm the provisions of the bill, has opposed it from the first, and has refused to give it formal approval. Another body of teachers, more numerous and equally respectable, has expressed serious doubts as to the wisdom of the measure, but has not seen fit to withhold signatures.

The bill in question provides that female employés of the Board of Education in cities of 100,000 or more may be retired at the end of twenty years of service and males at the end of twenty-five years on pensions not to exceed $1,000 in annual value or 50 per cent of the value of the salary paid at the date of retirement. The funds for this purpose are to be provided from the sums deducted from salaries of teachers for absence, from gifts and bequests, and from a tax not to exceed 1 per cent levied on the salaries of teachers. The administration of this fund is vested in a board of twenty-four, of whom only two are teachers.

In the first place, this is not a pension bill at all, but a compulsory mutual benefit and insurance society. In the second place, it is unjust in many ways to the teachers. In the third, it is drawn with a looseness and a disregard of business accuracy which promise deplorable inadequacy in its practical workings if passed. In the fourth, it is a most dangerous step in the direction of State socialism.

There is no sentimental objection on the part of teachers to being honorably pensioned; but being compelled to pay one's pension one's self is not being pensioned at all, and is calculated to arouse to indignant protest whatever of manliness and self-respect is in a person. It is equivalent to saying to the teachers: "You are reckless; you are improvident. Frugality is not among your virtues. As you are not endowed with sufficient care for tomorrow to lay up a fund to support you in old age we will compel you to do so whether you will or no." Such tyranny is contrary to all the traditions and all the principles of the American people.

Only a few teachers remain in the employ of the board for twenty years. For the benefit of these all the rest are to be taxed. Even in the case of a person who has taught for the full period required no pension is assured. The power of deciding whether it shall be given or withheld is left in the hands of the board. The only thing which the bill, as drawn, gives to the teachers is the certainty that 1 per cent will be taken from their salaries. It is urged that, as a matter of charity, teachers should subscribe to the bill. The reason why the public school system should be converted into a State eleemosynary institution is not apparent. If teachers are forced to contribute to the support of their unworthy colleagues, why should not Judges, bricklayers, streetcar-drivers, and scavengers be compelled to do likewise? Many teachers now give to charity the good tenth which the scriptures prescribe. Is it right to demand that they add to this or divert a part of it into channels not chosen by themselves? Many girls now begin to work for the School Board at 18; is there justice in forcing other teachers to support them before they have reached the age of 40? The bill provides that the teachers shall furnish the funds for this scheme; equity would suggest that the management of these funds be in the control of those who provide them; the bill, however, places the control practically in the hands of the Board of Education. As the measure stands there is no safeguard that a worthy teacher who has taught nineteen years, paid 1 per cent under compulsion during all that period and incurred the enmity of some active politician, may not unjustly be deprived of her pension.

The true animus of the measure seems to be the laudable desire to dispose of certain superannuated teachers, coupled to the equally laudable aversion to turning them out into the cold world without means of support. But is it right to compel able and conscientious teachers to take upon themselves the burden of thus improving the school service? The tendency which a pension system has to break down habits of thrift and independence, the effect it would have in attracting inferior teachers and retaining them, and the disastrous results to our schools which would follow need only be mentioned.

The socialistic features of the measure make it of interest not only to the teachers but to the community as a whole. If the precedent of taking a person's money forcibly for charity shall be once established, no man will be safe from this fatal tyranny—the most enormous, the most harassing, and the most dangerous of all the gigantic evils that threaten the happiness, the security, and the progress of society and civilization.

A TEACHER.

Choose Their New Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—The Indiana Savings and Loan Association League closed its fourth annual session by electing these officers: President, C. N. Thompson, Indianapolis; Vice-Presidents, T. B. Orr, Anderson, and D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne; Secretary, A. L. Guthell, Winchester; Treasurer, A. A. Young, Indianapolis; Executive committee, J. D. Johnson, Kokomo; C. C. Royse, Terre Haute; the Rev. O. O'Donnell, Indianapolis; C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis; Fremont L. Jones, Fort Wayne.

PENT UP IN A PALACE.

CLOSE GUARD IS KEPT ON LILIUOKALANI IN HONOLULU.

Decision of the Government Regarding the ex-Queen Soon to Be Known—No Appeal Made for Clemency—Text of the Agreement Signed by Expatriated Rebels—Fred Douglass' Ambition to Be President—Walcott's Luck at Poker—Frame Houses Needed in Italy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—When the next steamer arrives from Honolulu, the middle of the week, it will be known definitely just what the Government of Hawaii proposes to do with the deposed Queen. At present she is confined to quarters in the palace, her only attendant being one of her servants from her house in Washington place, where the bombs and other munitions of war were found. Whatever sentence may be imposed upon Mrs. Dominis as a result of her trial by court-martial is liable to modification, even to the extent of a pardon. Everything depends, however, upon the conduct of the woman and her sympathizers, a few of whom are still permitted to have access to her. These are principally members of her household and counsel, the rabid royalists being kept away from her as much as possible. Guards are always present in the vicinity of her quarters, and save when she is talking with her counsel she is never permitted to be alone. Thus far there has been no concerted movement among the natives or white population looking to an appeal to the government for clemency for Mrs. Dominis, and the entire matter is in the hands of President Dole and his advisers. Out of the nineteen persons who were expatriated for being concerned in the recent uprising nearly three-fourths were British subjects. It appears they were given their choice between being tried by the court-martial or signing an agreement to leave the islands. A majority of them called upon the British Commissioner and after showing him the agreement asked his advice. They were told that to sign such a paper as they had submitted was clearly an admission of their guilt in connection with the disturbances in the islands and they could govern themselves accordingly.

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As a result of this conference the signatures of nineteen suspects were attached to the following agreement: "Whereas, I, ——, am now held in confinement for complicity in the recent insurrection against the Hawaiian Government, and express a desire to leave the country, and not to return, provided the said government shall in its clemency consent to such expatriation, now, therefore, I, the said ——, in consideration of the consent of the Hawaiian Governmens that I shall leave the Hawaiian Islands immediately upon being released (it being understood and agreed by me that said charge is in nowise withdrawn nor in any sense discontinued), I hereby agree when allowed to leave the custody of the marshal that I shall and will leave the Hawaiian Islands by the ——, leaving Honolulu for —— on ——, 1895, and will not return during my lifetime without the written consent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs or other officer having charge of said department approved by the Marshal."

Those whose signatures were appended to this paper were: James Brown, George R. Retman, F. W. Wundenberg, John C. White, F. H. Harrison, Charles Creighton, L. J. Levy, and M. C. Bailey, all British subjects; Arthur White, A. P. Peterson, P. M. Rooney, and H. A. Juen, Americans; John Radin, an Austrian; P. C. Camarmos and A. C. Carriarme, Greeks; Nicholas Petersen, a Swede; and H. Vanwerthen, Frank Haneck, and Charles Klemme, Germans. They were given their choice of conveyance from the islands, and while many preferred steamers bound for ports in Australia, America, and British Columbia, some chose to go by sailing vessels with a view to getting as far away from danger as possible. Measures taken to prevent trouble have had a beneficial effect upon the natives and other malcontents left on the islands, but the government has determined to maintain its regular forces and not to relax its vigilance for an instant while Mrs. Dominis and her adherents are in confinement.

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Private John Allen of Mississippi is responsible for a yarn regarding the disposition of a car-load of public documents among his constituents at Tupelo, which is worth repeating. When the car was side-tracked at its destination Allen sent word that he had a supply of sundry interesting and valuable public prints to distribute, and from all sections his honest farmer constituents flocked to town to see what John had to give out. Everybody got something. One farmer came in his wagon and filled his conveyance with a full set of "Capital and Labor." He drove off in the happiest state of mind. Another received a dray load of agricultural reports. Still another got an installment of obituaries on deceased members of Congress, and so on. The most grateful man among the number, according to Mr. Allen, was an old farmer who took home a bound volume of memorial speeches made in the House and Senate on a deceased member and who spent the long winter nights by his fireside reading this interesting work. When he saw Allen the next time he thanked him in touching words. He said the book had served to while away many a tedious hour. He was deeply interested in reading what a great and good man that member had been and the end came too soon. "But, John," said the old fellow, seriously, "it's queer I never heard of him until long after he was dead."

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Within the last few days an interesting story in connection with the late Frederick Douglass has come to light. Mr. Douglass was ambitious of Presidential honors and a movement was on foot among certain negro politicians to secure his nomination in 1896. It was proposed that he should be brought out as a candidate of the colored people. Whether the suggestion was first advanced by Douglass or by his friends is not known. But that he was in full sympathy with the movement there is no doubt. Mr. Douglass believed the campaign of 1896 would bring three, if not four, tickets—the Republican, Democratic, Populist, and possibly the free silver advocates—into the field. He argued he was the peer of any of the white men who might head the several tickets; that he was their equal in point of character and intellectual attainments, and also in that mature judgment which can only result from a long familiarity with national politics. He felt his prominence as a colored leader entitled him to any office within the gift of his people, and he believed, too, the time had come when the negroes of the country ought to assert themselves as a distinct political factor. He had decided the Republican party would not recognize their colored followers except in isolated cases, and he concluded, therefore, the better plan would be for the negroes to cut loose from their former political affiliations and come into the field as a separate party. He studied the census returns and discovered the negro population of the United States aggregated 10,000,000. On the basis of one voter to five persons, this would enable the negroes to poll 2,000,000. Whether he would have received the unanimous support of the negroes of the country is a question. He believed he would, and he was encouraged in this belief by his conferences with certain of the colored leaders.

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Senator Wolcott of Colorado is the hero at present among club men as a result of a recent experience in a so-called gentlemen's game of poker which took place at a fashionable resort here. Colorado's junior Senator likes to tickle the pasteboards a little at intervals, and this winter has been famous at the National Capital for the number of quiet but big games of poker played. In a gentleman's game there is no limit, and pretty high play has been the consequence. At one of these séances it just happened that four sharpers had it in for the silver Senator, or, as they termed him, a sucker from Colorado, and after a couple of hours' play it was patent that Senator Wolcott was no match for his adversaries, his pile of chips having dwindled as perceptibly as though sprinkled with alum from the Thompson Street Poker club rooms. He was not an extremely heavy loser, however, and as the Senator from Colorado hung on, hoping that luck would change and the fickle dame throw a few shekels his way. Fortune did favor him, too, in a manner that made four greatly disconsolate, glum-looking gamblers after the betting had ceased. It was a put-up job, and the cards were stacked to a nicety, just as a big jackpot hove in sight.

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In the course of the deal Senator Wolcott was given a straight running from five to nine—four hearts and a seven of diamonds. In this game straights beat three of a kind and a straight flush was a "lulu hand," being invincible. Of course, after the "jacker" was opened, Senator Wolcott staid in, but instead of standing pat, as it was hoped he would, drew one card. This did not upset the calculations of the sharpers, who were trying to skin him, but rather whetted their appetites for such a living cinch as they were sure they had on him now. There was some pretty stiff betting, for there were big hands out, before the show-down came, but the sucker proved to be the sharper in this case. For in drawing to one card the seven of hearts fell into the hand of the Colorado Senator, and he did not forget to pile on the agony when the cards came his way. When the final call was made it was simply because the four other gentlemen were out of stuff, and a straight flush, four aces, a king full with queens for siders, four jacks, and an ordinary club flush were exposed. Those four sharpers are still wondering how on earth they miscalculated about that seven of hearts, and one of their number declared they had been overreached by a man with a bug up his sleeve. At all events Senator Wolcott is the poker hero of the hour, but he is inclined to be a trifle shy of any more gentlemen's games.

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Drunkenness and petty insubordination are the principal offenses committed at the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers. According to a report of Inspector-General Breckinridge of the army one of the evils which the Inspector-General finds apparent at the homes is the large number of grogshops in their vicinity. The beer hall, where malt liquors are sold to the inmates, is a considerable source of profit. With the money obtained from this source amusements, including theatrical performances, etc., are secured for the old soldiers. Regarding discipline the Inspector-General says: "There are special elements that tend to interfere somewhat with discipline and to require from the officers a more watchful supervision than at a more isolated home, yet the docket does not show an undue number of members delinquent, and these are 98 per cent who never offend. This reflects credit not only on the officers but also on the men. The most numerous offenses seem to be drunkenness and jumping the fence, and these seem confined to 2 per cent of the members."

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Discipline is well preserved at the Marion branch in Grant County, Ind. Of the 1,938 members cared for here only 339 violated any of the rules and regulations of the home. No beer is sold at the home, and the cause of the drunkenness is secured in Marion City. At the Northwestern branch, located near Milwaukee, Wis., more beer is sold than at the Hampton home. The beer hall there last year dispensed 2,880 barrels of beer, making 748,800 glasses, or one glass per day for each man. The profit derived from this source is also devoted to obtaining amusements for the inmates. Four-fifths of the 3,100 men there committed no offense whatever during the year. Against the remainder charges of drunkenness and absence without leave were on file. At the Western home, located near Leavenworth, Kas., offenses of drunkenness and absence without leave were the principal offenses, and these infractions of discipline were also found by the inspectors to exist at the Pacific branch, near Santa Monica, Cal., and the Central branch, located near Dayton, O.

WORK OF THE DOCKERY COMMISSION.

Heavy Reduction in Government Expenses Said to Have Been Brought About.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—A review of the work done by the Dockery Joint Commission of Congress created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law organizing the executive departments has been printed. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated $41,264, while the actual annual reductions in the government expenditures, made as a result of its work, amount to $607,591. "The reduction," the review continues, "is not for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years." It is shown that there are employed in the departments here 17,999 persons—11,667 male and 5,637 female; that 8,027 are in the class subject to competitive examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,265 of that number entered the service after such examination, and that of the whole number employed 5,610 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at Washington. Much space is given to a recital of the benefits which the review asserts have been accomplished as a result of the new accounting system in the Treasury reported by the commission and subsequently approved by Congress and the President. The estimated annual saving resulting from this reform is put at $239,430. Among the recommendations made by the commission and not acted on relate to the reorganization of the office of Supervising Architect, contested land classes, repeal of the land contest act, transfer of duties of receivers of land offices, public surveys, abolition of the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, bonds of government officials, checking of money orders, and abolition of naval officers at all ports. These reforms, the commission estimates, would effect an annual saving of $449,929.

USEFUL NATIONAL LABOR EXCHANGE.

Scheme That Has Helped Employers and Workmen in the Luxembourg Region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—United States Consul Murphy at Luxembourg outlines the scheme of a national labor exchange which has proved very beneficial in that grand duchy in facilitating the employment of labor. It was instituted in 1892, and every postoffice coöperates in the transmission of offers of and applications for employment between wage-payers and wage-earners. Offers and applications are addressed to the nearest Postmaster, on special postal cards, and the applications are registered. The lists are publicly posted in all postoffices, in railway stations, hotels, and public houses. The postoffice assumes no responsibility in the business beyond the transmission and posting of applications and offers. The Postmaster informs an applicant by postal card when an offer of employment is received. A statement attached shows that during two years there were received through this system 1,904 applications for employment, and 1,701 of these applicants secured places. During the same time 3,514 employers applied for help and engaged 4,472.

ITALIAN MARKET FOR FRAME HOUSES.

Chance for American Manufacturers to Increase Their Bank Accounts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—United States Consul Bruhl at Catania, Italy, has discovered a fine market for ready built American frame houses of from two to five rooms, well braced, of low price. The recent and frequent earthquakes in Sicily and Catalonia have destroyed or damaged many buildings, poorly braced to begin with; and, after making inquiries, the Consul is convinced the people would readily adopt the American structures as better calculated to resist shock. A member of the Royal Earthquake Commission has interested himself in the subject, and the Consul is anxious to obtain illustrated catalogues from the American manufacturers to lay before the commission.

TRY TO BURN A FOUR-STORY FLAT.

Families Routed Out in Panic, but No Lives Are Lost.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—A firebug set fire to the four-story brown-stone flat house, No. 1436 Lexington avenue, in four places this morning. That no lives were lost is almost marvelous, as three of the four fires were started on the landings of the stairs at the doors of the apartments. The other fire was started in the elevator shaft. The incendiary used kerosene. The families fled panic-stricken. One man was prevented by his wife from plunging from a fourth story window. The shelf of the dumb waiter was found to be covered with kerosene and a quantity of the fluid which had been poured on top of it had soaked through and is visible inside. Papers and rags had been taken from a case in the cellar just opposite the shaft belonging to the Cotte family, which lives on the first floor. These had been saturated with kerosene, ignited, and thrust into the shaft.

ASK AN 'OPEN' SUNDAY

MASS-MEETING CALLED IN AID OF SALOONS IN NEW YORK.

Prominent Ministers Will Attend and Several Hundred Societies Have Indorsed the Movement—Mayor Strong Believed to Be in Favor of a Limited "Open" Law—Cleveland Officials Looking Up Alleged Tax-Shirkers—The Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. Forced to Resign.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—There will be a mass-meeting in favor of the Sunday opening of saloons at Cooper Union Thursday evening. Nearly five hundred societies have indorsed the movement and promised coöperation. The Rev. Drs. W. S. Rainsford and J. H. Rylance, Carl Schurz, and Dr. John Friederich avow their intention of being present and speaking in favor of more liberal laws. William Steinway is enthusiastic over the movement, and, if well, will take the chair. Mayor Strong has indicated his intention of writing a letter to be read at the meeting in which he will fully set forth his views on Sunday opening.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford says: "I think if the majority of our citizens want saloons open Sunday they should be open. It is better so than that the greater half of the population should be law-breakers."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance is thoroughly in sympathy with the opening of saloons for a reasonable number of hours during the time people are not in places of worship. The whole movement has emanated from private citizens and from disinterested motives. The brewing element and the liquor dealers have not been made a party to it to any extent.

SEEK TO CATCH THE TAX-SHIRKERS.

Cleveland Officials Investigating Its Millionaires in New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—Capt. J. B. Molyneaux, T. M. Bate, and B. F. Pliney, composing the Board of Equalization of Cleveland, O., are at the Hotel Imperial. They have been in the city for over a week. A Cleveland man stopping at the hotel said tonight the men were here to satisfy themselves if the claim of residence in this city was true in instances where wealthy citizens failed to pay their taxes. A number of Cleveland's millionaires came to New York and spent the winter, and on the strength of that failed to list their securities for taxation in Cleveland. It was reported that among those whose affairs the board is investigating are John D. Rockefeller, J. V. Painter, J. H. Wade, and C. H. Otis. The members of the board admitted tonight they had come in the interests of the city's taxes, but declined to discuss the matter further.

TIRED OF A SENSATIONAL PREACHER

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. Accedes to a Request to Resign.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The resignation of the Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. as pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church was read to the congregation in Association Hall this morning. While on the surface Mr. Dixon simply parts from the congregation over which he has presided for five years in the kindest way, there is rankling beneath. Trouble has been brewing for years.

One of the trustees said today the board had practically asked for Mr. Dixon's resignation. The trustees are tired of a sensational preacher. They want a hard working pastor. They say for a year they have seen their pastor only Sundays. He devoted the remainder of the week to his own business of pleasure.

It is estimated that Mr. Dixon makes $20,000 a year. He lives on the fat of the land, the trustees say, and thought nothing of paying $700 for a fishing and hunting steam launch.

Mr. Dixon announced today that he considered the machinery of a strict Baptist church a hindrance to the best work. While he believed in the Baptist creed he proposed to place his work on a union evangelical platform with only one principle, vital faith in Christ.

"I wish now," said Mr. Dixon, "to lay aside my denominational baggage that I may preach with a whole heart. I have determined, therefore, to reorganize and establish our hall work upon a permanent basis. Even if the movement fails—and we are assured of at least 400 members at the start—its failure would be nothing more than the fate that has already befallen the average traditional church in New York."

AT THE NEW YORK PLAY-HOUSES.

New Productions to Be Put On by the Stock Companies.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The stock companies are about to provide new plays. That of the Lyceum will do so Tuesday night. A comedy by Oscar Wilde entitled "An Ideal Husband," originally acted in London a few months ago, is the piece which is to engage the services of Herbert Kelcey, Isabel Irving, Mrs. Thomas Whiffin, Bessie Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, W. J. Lemoyne, and others of the Lyceum forces. "An Ideal Husband" is brought over from the Haymarket. It will be given with sumptuous nicety. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" will have its last evening performance tomorrow, but will be used at the Thursday matinées.

The change at the Empire will not come until next week, when "John-A-Dreams," a play in the vein of the current English dramas, dealing with problems of love and marriage, will be put before an American audience for the first time.

The company at Daly's is rehearsing a comedy transferred by Sidney Rosefeld from the German, but it has not yet been dated for production, although it will probably be performed within ten days. In the meantime the highly ornamental representations of "Two Gentlemen of Verona" are continued. The season at this theater will close next month, in time to permit a short tour by Ada Rehan and her companions before they go to London.

The Paris Vaudeville Theater's representatives at Abbey's, led by Gabrielle Rejane, will perform "Madame Sans Gene" in French a week longer. The minor actors, who were new in the cast here, are doing better than they did at first, and of Mme. Rejane it may be said she has proven her genuinely artistic value. "Ma Cousine" and "La Maison du Poupee" will be given in the last half of the month here. Brief returns of Mr. Tree and the Kendals are to precede Lillian Russell in a new comic opera at this house.

Among the "starred" players Lillie Langtry will distinguish her visit at Palmer's by presenting tomorrow night a new comedy called "Gossip," the authorship of which is ascribed to Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein. In any case it will probably be found to contain much of Mr. Fitch's talent in light yet diverting composition. Mrs. Langtry will appear as an American fashionable woman at Trouville. The actress has dismissed the company which she brought over from London and formed a new one.

William H. Crane's comic art is mellow in "His Wife's Father" at the Fifth Avenue, and his ability in serious acting of a hearty, homely kind finds good scope, too. He has steadily improved both the manner and matter of his rôle.

To class Cissy Fitzgerald with "stars" may be unpleasant to some writers and readers, but how can it be helped when she is the magnet that attracts at Hoyt's with her dance in "The Foundling"? She has caught the passing fancy of this town just as Lottie Collins did, and there's no use in getting angry about it. Excellent acting is done by others in that jolly farce, however.

MEDALS GIVEN TO BRAVE SEAMEN.

Formally Presented on the Teutonic for Saving Several Lives.

NEW YORK, March 10.—There was an interesting event on the saloon deck of the Teutonic today when its commander, Capt. John G. Cameron, presented medals to the six men comprising the crew of the lifeboat that went to the rescue and saved the lives of nine men, the crew of the foundered schooner Jerry Reeves in midocean Feb. 8 last.

Immediately after muster the crew of the big ship was called to the saloon deck amidship. In the circle formed by about 150 grizzled seamen the six heroes stood to receive their reward. Capt. Cameron made a speech commenting on their bravery. He then announced the name of Fourth Officer Ortin. Mate Ortin was in command of the lifeboat that put out to the rescue of the Reeves crew. To him he presented a gold medal, suitably inscribed, and in a few words explained that the Royal Naval Reserve, of which he was a member, was justly proud of his noble showing. Then, as each name was called, the five members of the lifeboat crew shuffled forward and each received a silver medal similar in design and inscription. These men were William Fitzpatrick, John Zeed, William McLoughlin, David Jones, and Alfred Hawley. After the presentation the crew loudly cheered Capt. Cameron and their mates. Their medals were the gift of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of this city.

"INDORSED" HIS WAY TO THE WEDDING

Timely Financial Aid to the Count Wins an Invitation.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The following is the first explanation of a hitherto inexplicable circumstance of the Gould-Castellane marriage: Among the guests was a man, newly rich, not distinguished for elegance of manner, breadth of education, or for anything save an inordinate and abnormal desire to "get into society." But he was there, and all the four hundred looked on and wondered, especially those that were not invited. It turns out now this man got his invitation to the wedding through Count Boniface de Castellane, the bridegroom. As everybody knows, Count Boniface had little money prior to his marriage with the American heiress. He was forced to borrow. He was short of collateral or other material security, but his social position was valuable in the eyes of the man referred to. The latter came to the Count's assistance and indorsed his notes to the amount of $200,000, and thereafter was the Count's bosom friend. Wherever Count Castellane was, there was "the Little Joker," and, of course, he got an invitation to the wedding, and, of course, he went.

The preachers are still scoring Miss Gould for her alliance. The Rev. J. O. Wilson in the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, this evening took for his sermon "A Count and a Bank Account."

"Broken down Counts are a drug in the market," said he. "What we call royal blood is common. There are American fools who are willing to purchase this poor royal blood. There are some young ladies who find it difficult to admire poor young men, but experience no difficulty in admiring a young man with money. Do you think a young lady does well who really sells herself? I think differently. She is a fool."

The Rev. Cortland Meyers of Brooklyn, speaking on "The Wedding Ring," remarked: "They sell wives in China, but they sell them in America, too, but at a cheaper price. Even a false French title will buy one. It not only buys the wife but buys the attention of the world. I would not find a complaint against the bargain, because I do not know which side was cheated, but I do bring in a protest against this part of our world becoming an asylum in which all men and women become crazy over a single wedding of common, ordinary people. If there was less of this insanity there would be less 'Countess' mania."

WILL NOT AID PLATT'S REVENGE.

Legislature to Take No Action to Curtail Mayor Strong's Power.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish will no longer wear the Platt political collar, it was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight. Evidences of a coming stampede have been apparent for several days, and the announcement was not a surprise to politicians. It is understood Saxton and Fish will now aid in carrying out the reforms which have been promised to the 154,000 voters who elected William L. Strong. This ultimatum is said to be the result of the deliberation of Gov. Morton, Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish. The latter, it was said, had been delegated to tell Mr. Platt of the decision.

As the story goes Mr. Platt has been told he must take his hands off New York City affairs. If he does not agree to do this he must expect to lose his position as leader. Speaker Fish left for Albany this afternoon. Before leaving it is said he had a conference with William Brookfield. The situation was gone over and the position of the Speaker was plainly indicated to Commissioner Brookfield, as it was yesterday to Mayor Strong. Mr. Brookfield was assured the Legislature would carry out the promises made to the citizens of New York before election and reiterated in Gov. Morton's inaugural message.

Mr. Fish told Mr. Brookfield Mayor Strong would be upheld, and that there was no danger of any retaliatory legislation being passed for the purpose of satisfying any leader or to punish the Mayor for his refusal to accept certain propositions made to him. Mr. Fish said to Mr. Brookfield that Mr. Platt himself had, by the policy which he saw fit to adopt, gone to lengths which made it impossible for the Legislature to follow him. The situation has caused many anxious moments to the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Speaker. Recognizing the fact that they and not Mr. Platt would be held to strict accountability for the action of the Legislature, they have called a halt when Mr. Platt insisted war should be declared on Mayor Strong.

UMBRIA DETAINED BY HEAVY GALES.

Reaches New York a Day Late and Somewhat Worse from the Waves.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The Cunarder Umbria, which was expected to arrive Saturday morning, did not reach quarantine until after sundown tonight, too late to be cleared by the health officer. The big liner, which usually arrives with almost the punctuality of a ferryboat, experienced a continuation of head winds and gales from the beginning of the voyage to the end. The stanch ship was dipping into head seas nearly all the way over and the decks were often so wet as to drive the passengers below.

Wednesday afternoon at 4 p. m. a huge wave came tumbling aboard over the starboard bow and struck the forward end of the house, smashing woodwork and rails and damaging one of the skylights. Fortunately no one was standing in that part of the ship. The water poured into Capt. Dutton's room in a deluge, flooding everything and ruining his clothing and furniture. The high sea was not followed by others and no further damage was done. Temporary repairs were at once made and, with the aid of tarpaulins and boards, the gap made by the force of the water was soon stopped.

There was no excitement among the passengers at the time, but the knowing ones realized a succession of such waves would have flooded the saloon companionway and the water would have poured down to the saloon deck.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Experts Investigating Affairs of Two of the Five Lloyd Companies.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The business affairs of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance company of New York and of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance company, also of New York, are being examined by the Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce. Expert accountants are busy on the books of the two organizations. It is claimed by people interested that the basis of the trouble is in the efforts of certain stockholders to oust James R. Skinner, the senior member of the firm of James R. Skinner & Co., managers of both companies, upon the grounds that both concerns could be better managed by others. Both organizations belong to what is called Five Lloyd companies.

Services Under Deaconess Auspices.

Services were held in the various Methodist Episcopal churches of the city today under the auspices of the deaconesses. Miss Belle Horton of Chicago, editress of the *Deaconess Advocate*, and Miss Kate Curts of this city spoke at Central Church on West Twenty-third street; Mrs. Lucy Rider-Meyer of Chicago, the originator of the deaconess movement, spoke in Grace Church; Miss Mary Lunn of Boston spoke in St. Luke's Church, and Miss Hilda Larson spoke at the West Thirty-fifth Street Church.

DISCUSS CONTRACT LABOR BILL.

Meeting at the Sherman House to Talk of Helping It Along.

The executive officers of the Contract Labor League of Chicago met yesterday morning at the Sherman to discuss the contract labor bill now pending before the General Assembly at Springfield. The officers are holding weekly meetings and preparing for the work to secure the passage of the bill. The bill was prepared by officers of the league and was also introduced at the request of the organization. President William Jones, Secretary C. G. Stivers, and Treasurer Phil Angsten discussed the bill and urged the others to lend their energies to secure its passage. They made arrangements for a meeting with the Senate committee appointed to investigate the contract labor system in the State prisons.

STARS OF OPERA HERE

LEADING SINGERS OF THE COMPANY ARRIVE IN CHICAGO.

Jean de Reszke in Form to Appear Tonight—Sibyl Sanderson Ill in Boston and May Not Appear—Mme. Melba Comes on a Special Car—Season May Be Prolonged a Week—Loud in Praise of Perfections of the Auditorium—Talks with the Principals.

Two contingents of the grand opera principals arrived in the city yesterday, the second not reaching the city until shortly before midnight. The season opens at the Auditorium this evening with a performance of "Les Huguenots." From the statement made by Mr. Grau one week more than the period originally announced may be added to the Chicago season, making four weeks instead of three. The balance of the principals, together with the chorus, ballet, and orchestra, is expected to arrive at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mme. Nordica and the De Reszkes were the first of the Abbey-Grau forces to arrive. Mme. Nordica is slightly stouter, a gain that is strongly becoming to her, and appeared quite fresh, notwithstanding the thirty-hour journey from Boston. The three singers were dining together with Mr. Schutz and seemed greatly pleased to be again in Chicago. "For," said Jean de Reszke, "there are only a few theaters in America fit to sing in. As for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, I shall never sing there again. The dirt, the filth, is absolutely a disgrace in the theaters of those cities. Little, cramped dressing-rooms, scarcely more than cupboards, not even a place to wash one's hands—and the dust! If one moved on the stage a cloud arose, and in breathing one swallowed a throatful of microbes. Think of singing before a strange audience under those conditions."

"Yes," chimed in Mme. Nordica, "and my beautiful white satin gown that you ruined. In Boston they have not scrubbed the floor of the stage for a year, at least. In Washington we sang together, and he had, to aptly use the expression, 'wipe up the floor with me' in the last act. Think of it and of my lovely gown. It is almost beyond belief that such things exist in the capital of our Nation as that Washington theater."

Jean de Reszke Will Sing.

While Mme. Nordica and Jean de Reszke were discussing the question Edouard de Reszke sat back in his chair and laughed in a good-humored way, insisting that he was impervious to dust or the grip and had only once failed to appear in Boston after he had been announced. Jean de Reszke still has a bad cough, but insists that he will sing tonight. To prove that his voice was clear he sang some phrases from "Tristan and Isolde," which opera he hopes will be sung in America this spring by himself and Mme. Nordica, should the latter learn her rôle in season. They are positively to sing it in any event at Covent Garden next summer. Mr. de Reszke says he looks forward with greater pleasure to singing that rôle than almost any other.

Before Jean de Reszke would discuss the condition of his voice or any other subject he insisted upon toasting the girls of Chicago. Mme. Nordica said: "That is right, but I drink the health of the men of Chicago."

The train bearing other members of the company in Mr. Grau's private car was two hours late. Sig. Ancona, one of the first to alight, exclaimed: "I am daid!" It is likely that his emotions were reflected by the balance of the company, who, one and all, bore a more or less dejected air. Mme. Melba was the first singer hurried out of the night air into the long line of carriages in waiting. Mlle. De Lussan, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Russitano, the new tenor, and Sig. Ancona closely followed. The latter, lugging two huge valises, refused to leave the scene until a carriage containing sufficient room for himself and his clothes could be found.

Season May Be Prolonged.

Mr. Grau said: "The season may be prolonged one week beyond the time already announced. That will be determined later. I fear 'Manon' will not be presented. Miss Sanderson has really been ill and unable to sing. She sang yesterday afternoon in Boston—at least she was on the stage when I left."

There was a smile in the manager's voice as well as his countenance with this final statement.

The story regarding Miss Sanderson's misunderstanding with her fiancé is pronounced by Mr. Grau to be without foundation. Mr. Terry, accredited with the custody of Miss Sanderson's affections, is, according to Mr. Grau, on his way from Cuba, where he went in regard to business matters on some of his plantations. From intimations given, however, the impression remains that the California prima donna will not be heard in Chicago. The sole reason is attributed to ill-health.

When Jean de Reszke was asked whether he was to sing in "Manon," the opera announced for Miss Sanderson's appearance, he said: "No; I imagine not. There are other and more important operas more likely to be sung."

An estimate curious in contrast and odd in coincident was given as to what the American public desires in the way of novelties. Jean de Reszke declares that in grand opera the Americans desire the standard works to which they are accustomed—that novelties are slow of acceptance and appreciation.

In the comic opera sphere the opposite is declared to be the case by Francis Wilson. He was among the people waiting for the delayed train, and amused himself by practicing some new steps on the railway lines. "Comic opera," said Mr. Wilson, "must be a novelty to take. The people care only for that. To stage an old comic opera costs quite as much, like an old dress that is made over, and it is about as satisfactory in comparison in the end." For an instant the headlight of the incoming train vanished. "It is only a one night stand," said Mr. Wilson. And he began to give messages for Mme. Melba.

Mme. Melba in a Special Car.

Mme. Melba arrived in a special car. As she alighted she expressed her fatigue from the tiresome trip and long delay. With her were her companion and her maid, the latter loaded down with parcels. Mme. Melba wore a long sealskin coat over a black cloth traveling gown, a dark blue felt hat trimmed with black wings, and a white veil. She was looking splendidly but thoroughly tired out, though in excellent spirits. Mlle. Bauermeister also came on the same train. She was fatigued from her trip, but very much interested in Chicago. "Are the Chicago people as charming as ever?" she asked, most naively, and upon receiving a reply to the effect that it was to be hoped they were, she said: "I found them so lovely last year," and then settled herself back in the carriage with an air of great satisfaction. She was muffled up in a heavy coat trimmed with fur, and wore a jaunty hat and black veil. Miss Bennett wore a dark cloth suit and jacket trimmed with Persian lamb fur and a dark felt hat and black veil. Mme. Melba's maid was decidedly concerned over the traveling rugs and valises which were stowed away on the front of the carriage.

"In New York," said Miss Bennett, "we had two parcels on the cab when leaving, like these, and one rolled off in the mud. We stopped to pick it up and the other rolled off, but fortunately nothing was broken." Last night, however, the carriage reached the hotel and safely landed the occupants and their numerous pieces of baggage.

Mme. Melba is enthusiastic over her final performance of "Romeo and Juliet" Friday night in Boston, when the audience applauded her wildly and seemed loath to part with the singers. She has also happy recollections of Washington, where she sang at Mrs. Senator Brice's, surrounded by roses and ferns. She found Washington society charming, every one seemingly anxious to do all they could for her pleasure. The air in Boston was damp and chilly, and they did not find Chicago weather especially disagreeable. She has not seen Calvé since they left America. The party appeared gratified to know of the large sale of seats, especially for the nights when Mme. Melba sings. "She will sing in 'Lucia,' which is such a favorite with Chicagoans," said Miss Bennett. The gowns Mme. Melba will wear as Elaine are particularly handsome. In the first scene she will wear a turquois blue velvet gown elaborately embroidered in gold in the design of fleur de lis. During the grotto scene she wears a most gorgeous pink cloak, and in the last act she wears a flowing white robe. Mme. Melba will go to Australia next year and anticipates much pleasure from the visit.

Browning, King & Co.



You can't get away from the wool. It's what gives character to woolen fabrics. 500 fibres of coarse wool laid side by side would cover about an inch of space, while it would take 3,000 of the finest sort. That's not the only difference; the microscope reveals a wide difference in the structure of the serrations that cover the fibre. No matter how correct the mechanical process used in cloth manufacture there can be no going beyond the character manifested in the raw material. No need going around with a microscope to pick out good wool suits. Go to dealers who have them, and whom you can depend on. We're not the only bright and honest people on earth, but we know what our suits are composed of; we know how they are made. We start pretty close to the sheep, and deliver the finished garments to the wearers. High grades only; factory prices.—Watch for our immense new spring stock. 'Twill arrive soon. We have the largest and lightest clothing salesroom in Chicago. Browning, King and Co., Clark and Madison, largest makers of fine clothing in the world.

PROGRAM FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Line of March and Formation of Column for the Annual Parade.

Arrangements have been completed for the celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Irish societies of Chicago. M. J. Kelly has been selected as Chief Marshal of the parade, which occurs next Sunday afternoon, the line moving at 1:45. Chief Marshal Kelly announces the following as the program of the afternoon:

Line of March.

Rendezvous, Haymarket and Desplaines streets. The line will move east on Randolph to Fifth avenue, north on Fifth avenue to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to Cass street, south on Cass street to Ontario street, west on Ontario street to Clark street, south on Clark street to Jackson street, west on Jackson street to Desplaines street, south on Desplaines street to Harrison street, west on Harrison street to Blue Island avenue, southwest on Blue Island avenue to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth street to May street, north on May street to Harrison street, east on Harrison street to Halsted street, north on Halsted street to Adams street, east on Adams street to Desplaines street.

Formation of Column.

Platoon of police, Grand Marshal, M. J. Kelly with aids. Adjutant, the Rev. J. M. Scanlan. Officers of Irish American Council. Clergy in carriages.

First Division—First Assistant Grand Marshal M. E. Lynch, commanding. Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guards, Col. Francis T. Colby, commanding. Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.

Second Division—Capt. J. P. Coan, commanding. Knights of St. Patrick, mounted. Band. Father Mathew Cadets, Father Mathew T. A. and B. Society, Young Men's T. A. and B. Society, St. Columbkill's T. A. and B. Society, Holy Family Cadets, Holy Family T. A. & B. Society, Annunciation T. A. and B. Society, Annunciation Cadets, St. Pius' T. A. and B. Society, Our Lady of Sorrows T. A. and B. Society, Father Hagan's T. A. and B. Society.

Third Division—Lawrence Henely commanding; band, county delegates A. O. H. in carriages Divisions 1 to 37 A. O. H.

Fourth Division—Ed Cahill commanding; Gaelic Athletic Association clubs, Emmets, Innisfalls, Shamrocks, Davitts, Grattans, O'Connells, Sarsfields, Liberators, O'Mahoneys, Wolfe Tones, O'Briens.

Fifth Division—Michael McNerney, commanding; Band, Clan-Na-Gael Guards, Companies A, B, C, D, and E, Maj. L. R. Buckley in command; Uniformed Rank C. O. F. Courts of Catholic Order of Foresters, Parochial Societies, Citizens on foot, Citizens in carriages, Platoon of mounted police.

Place of Rendezvous.

The First Division, south side of Randolph street, right resting on Desplaines street; Second Division, Union street, south of Randolph street, right resting on Randolph street; the Third Division, south side of Randolph street, west of Union, right resting on Union street; Fourth Division, Union street, north of Randolph, right resting on Randolph; Fifth Division, the north side of Randolph street, west of Union, right resting on Union street.

All carriages belonging to the Fifth Division either side of Halsted street. No carriages will be allowed in division other than the fifth, except officers of societies and clergymen. Societies should be at their place of rendezvous not later than 1:30 p. m., as the parade will start promptly at 1:45 p. m. Societies wishing to participate should report to Grand Marshal M. J. Kelly, No. 153 East Huron street. The parade will be reviewed by the Archbishop and clergy from the cathedral residence, Cass and Superior streets, and by his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Mayor, and city and county officials from the County Building on Clark street. All aids must wear chapeau with green and white feather; red, white and blue sash, and regulation gauntlets.

DEATH OF RT.-REV. BISHOP THOMAS.

Celebrated Episcopal Divine Expires at Salina, Kas.—His Career.

SALINA, Kas., March 10.—Bishop Thomas died at 9:25 o'clock last night. During the day he rallied and recognized his friends and strong hopes were entertained that he would recover, but at 8 o'clock he had a relapse and from that time he grew weaker until life became extinct.

[The Rt.-Rev. Elisha Smith Thomas, S. T. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas, was born March 2, 1834. He graduated from Yale in 1858 and at Berkley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1861. At Yale he was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew. He was ordained deacon in June, 1861, and priest soon after. In 1864 he was elected rector of Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., and Professor of Old and New Testament Exegesis there. He spent the year 1869 abroad studying Semitic languages and attended lectures on New Testament Exegesis. On his return he was elected rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained five years. On July 1 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn. He was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kansas in St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., May 4, 1887, and received the degree of S. T. D. from Yale the same year. On the death of Bishop Vail, in 1889, he became Bishop of Kansas.]

Funeral of Mrs. W. S. Forrest.

The funeral services of Mrs. William S. Forrest were conducted at the residence, No. 3264 Groveland avenue, Saturday afternoon. The Rev. Andrew J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church officiated. The interment was in Oakwoods Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. John. S. Miller, R. M. Wing, E. S. Bottum, M. Rosenthal, August Blum, and William Clay.

Admiral Sir George Gifford.

LONDON, March 10.—Admiral Sir George Gifford, retired, is dead. He was born in 1815.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. J. C. Ridges, prominent in social and music circles, died at Effingham, Ill.

D. J. Hunt, 72, died at Somonauk, Ill. He came West in 1844 and was a veteran of the war.

George Fisher, 81, died at Huntington, Ind. He was one of the first settlers in the county.

Daniel C. Mason, 84, died at Joliet, Ill. He came from New Hartford, N. Y., twenty-eight years ago, and leaves a large family.

E. L. McLallan, 59, died of heart disease at Columbia City, Ind. He was head of the Farmers' Bank and a prominent Mason.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GOES TO ROME.

His Sermon on "Sacred Scriptures" Eulogized by a Methodist.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—Cardinal Gibbons sails from New York for Rome the first week in May. A slight attack of influenza at present affects his Eminence. Cardinal Gibbons' sermon of Sunday last on the "Sacred Scriptures" was eulogized in the Methodist Episcopal conference by the Rev. A. Sanford Hunt, and the eulogy was received with applause. "The sermon," said the Rev. Mr. Hunt, "was in the truest vein of Christianity and redolent of the spirit of faith." The Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral, will accompany the Cardinal to Rome.

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There'll be china to get; glassware, lamps. Precede going to housekeeping by going through our store.

We have what you want for not so much as you count on paying.

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China, Glassware, and Lamps,

Cor. Wabash Ave. and Washington.

A Shoe Romance



Once a maiden said with sorrow as she looked upon her feet,
"Long and vainly have I struggled to array them trim and neat.
Not a lover comes a-wooing when he sees their shape and size;"
Then a brilliant thought possessed her, and she wiped her weeping eyes.
And she went that day and bought her a superb $4.00 shoe,
And she found her feet looked lovely in the "Selz Royal Blue."
Now she's married to a marquis, that came suing at her shrine,
And she lives in "royal" splendor in a castle on the Rhine.

Prize Jingle.
MRS. HARRIET AUSTIN,
Woodstock, Ill. P. O. Box 68.

SELZ Royal Blue $4 Shoe

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, Largest Shoe Makers in the United States

Lasts six months—doesn't start splitting at the sides or ripping up the back as most shoes do. HANDSOME—EASY.

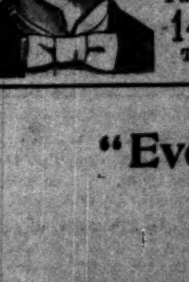
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POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	Domestic, with art supplement.	Foreign	Foreign, with art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895.

DIRTY streets, it is said, are fruitful sources of the grip. This makes it all plain.

MR. WENTER is respectfully advised to hold on to his Drainage Canal job.

THE Upper Mississippi is now free from ice and waiting patiently for boats and business.

A DUEL between Mark Twain and Max O'Rell, each using his own books as weapons and trying to read the other to death, would be about the right thing.

THE President is taking a short vacation which he has fairly earned. The Fifty-third Congress has taken a permanent vacation which it also has fairly earned.

WHEN Mr. Trude said Postmaster Hesing would turn the Federal employés loose to work for the ticket nominated by the Democrats last Saturday he spoke, we dare say, without having had a clear and definite understanding with Mr. Hesing to that effect.

THE interview which "Gath" secured from President Harper of the Chicago University the other day is remarkable for the clearness with which "Gath" expressed his views on education, theology, and biblical criticism, and the admiring interest with which President Harper listened.

THE editor of the Clarkesville (Ga.) *Advertiser* offers to wager a pair of good boots that "if the masses of the people are not speedily reconciled by some sort of financial relief" there will be a "trash-moving revolution in 1896." The trash-moving revolution will come in any event. The Democratic party will be moved entirely to the rear in 1896.

ENGLISH "sassiety" is in a flutter. The Princess of Wales, by reason of her increasing deafness and some domestic incongruities, is about to give over the leadership to her successor, the Duchess of York. But as the Duchess of York has the reputation of being the worst gowned woman in England, with no taste in the proprieties and no knowledge of the laws that govern harmony in costume, the fashionable coterie is in a state of mind. If the Duchess sets the fashions it will have to follow them will it, nill it. Of course, the easiest way out of the dilemma would be for the Duchess to hire an artist to dress her, but as she is a determined young woman she may choose to have her own way and make guys of all the English women. It is an exasperating condition which confronts them.

MRS. MICAH DYER JR., one of the society leaders of Boston, has been forced to declare herself bankrupt, as she cannot find any honorable means of settling the claims against her estate. Her liabilities are about $100,000, and the creditors probably will receive about 40 cents on the dollar. Her troubles are due to the fact that she indorsed notes for her son, the manager of the American Health Supply company, and that shylocks charged him as much as 80 per cent a year for extending them under threats of putting a receiver in the mother's palatial home. Mrs. Dyer will not suffer much, as her husband is wealthy. He was in a position to liquidate his wife's indebtedness, but as he could not ascertain the exact amount he preferred to have the courts settle it. All of this goes to show more of the tough facts which will confront the new woman when she comes into possession of her kingdom. There is not a particle of sentiment, emotion, or imagination in a business transaction.

THE Illinois Humane Society has been requested to ask the city to be allowed to take charge of the dog pound. If there is any way in which the catching of these animals and the care of them after they have been caught can be taken out of the brutal hands of city employés selected to please Aldermen and placed in those of the agents of the Humane Society it ought to be done. Last year at a time when some aggravated instances of outrageous misconduct on the part of the dog-catchers were made public THE TRIBUNE recommended strongly that this be done. While there is not here, as there is in New York, a State law under which the charge of the dog pound can be assumed by the Humane Society, yet the city authorities, if they see fit, can find a way to take the pound out of politics, jobbery, and brutality, and place it in the charge of a society whose agents will do their work honestly and humanely. There will be no kidnaping of valuable animals and of household pets in order to sell them or get a reward for their return.

THERE is a revival of interest in South polar exploration. An antarctic expedition is projected in Sweden. More than half a century has elapsed since much was accomplished in the exploration of the regions surrounding the south pole. The most valuable voyage was that of Sir James Ross in 1839-'43. That explorer followed what appeared to be an ice-bound coast for a distance of 500 miles and discovered the volcanic peaks Erebus and Terror, the former of which is 12,400 feet high. Feb. 4, 1841, he reached the latitude of 78 degrees 15 minutes, the nearest approach to the south pole that has been reported up to the present time. The Challenger only penetrated as far as about 63¼ degrees south of the equator during its celebrated voyage. Since then the forbidding southern seas, with their mountains of floating ice, have been left uninterfered with to silence by human beings and there is a general disposition to believe that a very large part of the antarctic area is covered by a gigantic ice cap, which, near the pole, may be anywhere from one to four miles thick. This idea was entertained by James Croll, but it now is questioned, and at least one student of the subject feels assured that far beyond the limits hitherto reached will be found a dwelling-place of human beings who for untold centuries have been "shut off in this tragic exile from all their brother men."

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.

Both parties have now nominated candidates for the Mayoralty, and the election will be held three weeks from tomorrow. That gives abundant time for the voters to make up their minds, if they have not already done so. Most of them have. Before Mr. Wenter was nominated a majority of the voters came to the conclusion that Mr. Swift was the man they wanted, no matter what the Democratic convention might do. That which it has done will not change their views.

For Mr. Wenter, though personally unobjectionable, would be merely a continuation of Hopkins if elected. The outgoing Mayor would be the power behind the throne and all the departments of the city government would be run in accordance with his advice, which would be the same as an order. Mr. Wenter's gratitude to the man who nominated him, and his deference for the head of the machine, would make him the loyal agent of Hopkins. Hesing would not have been, and hence the refusal of the Mayor to allow him to be nominated. He could not have made an instrument out of him.

The voters have had quite enough of Hopkins. They will not indorse the man who signed the Ogden and the Cosmopolitan ordinances, nor will they indorse any representative or pliant subordinate of his. Irrespective of these considerations, the people prefer for Mayor a man like Swift, who is familiar with municipal affairs, to one like Wenter, who knows nothing of them and has been attending to other matters for years. They prefer to give the office to Swift, who was cheated out of it nearly a year and a half ago, rather than to give it to Wenter, who has an important office now, but who proposes to hang on to it so that he will not be left out in the cold when defeated on the 2d of April. He is an exceedingly prudent individual. He has not faith enough in Hopkins' assurances that he will be elected to induce him to resign his position as member of the Drainage Board.

But while the people are unmistakably for Swift and the actions of the Democratic leaders show that they know it, it will not do for the Republicans to be oversanguine and to rely too much on the great victory of last November. They will not. The Chairman of the Republican Executive committee has told them that "there is some danger in overconfidence," and that "our business is to poll a full vote." The Democrats will do all they can to get out all their men. Possibly the police will not be used as openly and as offensively as they were last November. There will be fewer attempts to keep men from voting, in view of the penitentiary sentence the Democratic city employé, Chapman, got. Nevertheless the Republicans must work just as hard as they did last fall. If they do they will win as great a triumph as then. The people are on their side. All they need do is to get them out to the polls.

THE NEW ELEMENT—ARGON.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society Lord Rayleigh detailed the history of the research during which the new atmospheric element, argon, was discovered by him last summer. He was engaged in a series of determinations of the densities of the more prominent gases and found that the nitrogen obtained from chemical compounds was about one-half per cent lighter than the gas supposed to be nitrogen which he extracted from the atmosphere. This at first was thought to be due to contamination with impurities consisting of known substances, but this was demonstrated not to be the case and it became necessary to admit the existence of a second ingredient in the nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere. Then began the work of isolating and identifying the new gas. One of the methods employed was first to remove the moisture and carbon dioxide from a quantity of air by well-known methods, then to free it from oxygen by passing it over red hot copper, and from nitrogen by magnesium turnings heated to a bright redness. The removal of the last portions of nitrogen is a tedious operation, requiring about two days, but the work is rewarded by finding a residual gas which is different from any other element known. It is pure argon.

The new element thus obtained has a density one-fourth greater than oxygen, the ratios of the two to the hydrogen unit being 20 and 16. It dissolves in water about two and a half times as freely as nitrogen. On account of its solubility it is present in larger proportion in the gases dissolved in rainwater than in air, as is indicated by the fact that "nitrogen" prepared from the gases expelled from water has a higher density than that taken from the atmosphere. Prof. Crookes has examined it with the spectroscope and says that no other spectrum-giving gas or vapor yields spectra at all like those of argon. Prof. Olszewski of the University of Cracow has examined its behavior at low temperatures and high pressures. Reducing his figures to the Fahrenheit scale, he reports that it can be liquefied only when its temperature is reduced (by liquid ethylene) to 186° below zero, and that the necessary pressure at that temperature is 50.6 atmospheres. Its boiling point is 368.4°. It freezes to an ice-like mass at 312° below zero, and melts at barely 3° above that point. Its liquefying point stands between the 180° below of oxygen and the 231° below of nitrogen. Chemically, argon appears to be more inert than nitrogen, all attempts to induce chemical action with even the most active substances having proved abortive.

Lord Rayleigh is not quite satisfied that argon is a simple element. Possibly it is a mixture. He says there is evidence on both sides, but the balance seems to be in favor of simplicity. Not only does it appear to be a single elementary substance but its molecules apparently are of the simplest possible structure. The ascertained ratio of its specific heats at constant volume and constant pressure points to the conclusion that its molecules are monatomic, that is, composed of a single atom each, instead of two atoms as is the case in almost all elementary gases and vapors. If this conclusion be correct, then the gas has an atomic weight of 40, but in this case there is no place in the tables of Mendeleieff for the new element, those tables being generally accepted as expressing the periodic law. Hence if argon should be proved to be a monatomic element an awkward dilemma will arise. There will be a question as between the validity of the periodic law and that of the conclusions drawn from the determination of specific heat ratios. Probably the latter would carry the day, as the periodic law is only an empirical one, and may be ascertained to fail in the case of argon as completely as the law named after Bode fails to give an approximately correct distance for the planet Neptune.

Prof. Crookes says of argon: "Here we have a new chemical element, the principal properties of which seem to be the negation of all chemical properties. Chemists will understand how difficult it is to deal with anything which forms no compounds and unites with nothing. The discovery commenced by a prediction, followed after an interval by realization." It is a brilliant discovery truly, deserving to rank by the side of the one made about fifty years ago by Adams and Leverrier in the discovery of a planet moving far outside the orbit of Uranus. The discovery is none the less brilliant because more than a century since the illustrious investigator, Cavendish, raised the question of possibility that atmospheric nitrogen is mixed with some other gas. The discovery is the legitimate outcome of the increase of precision since his time. Cavendish found a residual of not more than one part in 120 of the nitrogen he obtained from the atmosphere, which could not be reduced to nitrous acid, and he seems to have paid little attention to it, regarding it as indicating by its minuteness the great purity of the nitrogen from air. It was by attacking this "residual" that Lord Rayleigh has added another to the list of about seventy known elements which compose the whole matter of "air, earth, and sea."

THE FREE SILVER PARTY.

The free silver monometallists, falsely professing to belong to a "bimetallic" league, have issued a statement of the alleged issue on which they intend to organize their new political party. The first "plank" in their platform reads as follows:

> We declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign powers, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and duties, public and private.

It is utterly false that these fellows are "bimetallists," and equally so that any party in the United States is advocating the single use of gold as money or the withdrawal of the silver now in circulation. The "demand" here made no more can be granted than the water in Lake Michigan can be lifted to as high a level as that of Lake Superior. If Congress should yield to the "demand" and the President sign a bill to that effect, "independently of any foreign powers," the demanded "bimetallism" would be no more accomplished than it is today. It is absolutely impossible on the terms named, and the idea is so chimerical that it is a wonder any man outside of a lunatic asylum can entertain it. It is the sheerest kind of folly to claim that under free coinage a piece of silver worth only 47 cents intrinsically would circulate side by side on equal terms with a piece of gold having an intrinsic value of 100 cents; and only demented or dishonest, weak-brained, or badly illiterate persons could advocate it. How can 47 and 100 be made equal to each other by act of Congress?

These fellows do not desire the coöperation of the civilized powers of Europe to create an international parity with free coinage. They demand action by our government independently of any foreign powers. Well, Mexico has precisely that sort of "bimetallic" free coinage at 16½ to 1, "independent of any foreign power." Both silver and gold are "standard" money there, two equal standards on that parity. But the people of Mexico transact their business with each other on a 47 or 48 cent dollar standard exclusively, and when they have occasion to do business with people in another country they pay over about $2.12 of their legal-tender "bimetallic" silver money in payment of a debt of $1 on the gold basis. And we would have to do just that thing here if we were to adopt the scheme advocated so noisily by A. J. Warner, Bryan of Nebraska, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, and other birds of their feather who flock with them.

Their second proposition is that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued by the General Government and controlled by it only and should be legal tender. This is fiat moonshine. They want all banks of issue to be abolished and the government to issue all paper currency, this to be "legal tender," but they say not a word about its redemption in coin on demand, not even in silver. Thus committed to straight fiat why do these fellows bother their heads at all with "coin," or "bimetallism," or "monometallism"? It would be a million times cheaper for the government to issue fiat paper than to levy taxes for meeting its current expenditures and buying silver with which to redeem its billions of note issues as demanded by the Populists. As these leaders of the new party declare themselves unalterably opposed to selling bonds in time of peace they would oppose the issue of bonds for silver with which to redeem the notes. Hence they evidently do not intend to redeem them in anything tangible.

In its third plank the new party demands that the government shall exercise its option to pay its creditors in the worst legal tender money that is in circulation, disregarding the fact that the government may have received the best money, and it pretends to appeal "to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people" to sustain the demand. In other words, the new party first insists on free coinage to knock down the money standard of ultimate redemption to a 47 cent dollar, and secondly on redeeming the greenbacks now outstanding and all the bonds of the United States on that 47 cent standard. It demands the utter abandonment of honesty and honor and national credit in the name of "American patriotism." Such is the platform of the new party.

RAMIE CULTURE.

Mr. Walsh has presented in the United States Senate a statement in behalf of an appropriation to promote the ramie industry. It contains a request for the establishment of three stations; one near Washington, one in the Southern States, and one on the Pacific coast. For each of these is asked an appropriation of $50,000 the first year and $5,000 each annually for five years thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the work through a special agent and to have the power to make the time shorter after the second year if he finds the stations self-supporting.

Ramie is from the bark of a perennial plant grown in the Orient. It is stronger than silk, almost equal to it in luster, and wears better when manufactured into cloth. In China, in latitudes equivalent to ours, it produces three crops a year, each giving about 1,000 pounds of dried fiber to the acre. It is stated that the ramie can be readily grown in the United States from the warm soils of New Jersey to Florida, through all the Southern States west to the Pacific coast, and thence north to Washington, producing not less than two crops per year. The raw Chinese ramie commands six cents per pound in our markets, and the report states that on this basis the American farmer could net not less than $50 and thence up to $100 on each of 100 acres for an average of five years and more.

The plan recommended is to authorize the formation of a company with a paid up capital of $200,000, with the assurance of $50,000 of government aid the first year. The estimated cost the first year for the 400,000 pounds of fiber produced on 200 acres to be $48,000 for site, buildings, and machinery, and $65,000 for labor, power, and expenses. Then the company should spend $137,000 for manufacturing buildings and machinery, make five-year contracts with the farmers at 6 cents per pound for fiber, and manufacture it into goods for the market. "The industry once established will, it is expected, take care of itself; but the $5,000 a year is asked for five years, to be devoted primarily to instructing and informing the farmers in the best methods of raising and harvesting, and preparing the crude fiber."

Secretary Morton seems to have looked coldly on the proposition when it was made to him, and the prime mover in the matter has written him a sharp letter demanding to be heard and threatening to "make it hot" for any one who deceives the Secretary in regard to it. Perhaps he can do this, but he is hardly right in declaring that the country is at his back, since it must be a matter to which the great majority of the people are perfectly indifferent, and probably Secretary Morton would take more notice of the application if the gentleman did not claim so much. Still, it is likely the thing will be brought up in the next session of Congress, as it was last year, a comprehensive bill embracing this feature passing the Senate June 14, 1894.

AMPLE DIVORCE FACILITIES SUPPLIED.

The Legislature of South Dakota had the decency to refuse to amend the divorce laws of that State for the purpose of returning to the lax methods of a few years ago, which brought in so much revenue to the lawyers and hotelkeepers of a few cities. But the facilities for cheap and prompt sundering of marriage ties which South Dakota declines to grant have been furnished in abundant measure by the Territory of Oklahoma. It has become the paradise of the divorce-seekers.

The territory is not a rich one. Most of the residents are farmers and farming is not a profitable business now, especially in a section where there is so much arid land. There is little manufacturing and there are no mines. Therefore the Legislature decided to establish the divorce industry for the purpose of bringing capital into the county seats.

The law just passed gives all Probate Judges the right to try divorces. This gives every county its share in the business if efforts are made to secure it. Any person can apply for a divorce for about any cause after a residence of ninety days. In ten days the divorce becomes absolute, and no appeal can be taken from it. This is an admirable provision from the point of view of those who wish to get divorced. Nothing is more mortifying or annoying to a woman who has secured a divorce to marry some one else, and who has married him speedily, than to have the decree set aside soon thereafter. It leaves her in an unsatisfactory position. There should be fixity about divorces.

The law makes personal service on the defendant unnecessary. It is enough if notice is published in some paper. It will make no difference if it is printed in some obscure country sheet which does not circulate outside the county and a copy of which can reach the defendant only by a miracle. The end and aim of the law are to conserve the interests of the plaintiff, be the same man or woman. This will enable a husband to take a run down to Oklahoma for a winter vacation, print his little notice, get his divorce, marry again, and then return home to his surprised ex-wife.

The knowledge of the superior facilities offered by Oklahoma is not generally known as yet, but it will be soon, and then the pilgrims will set their faces in that direction. The hotels, which are not the best in the world now, will be improved so as to suit the tastes of people from the luxurious East. One does not wish to fast for ninety days if it can be helped for the purpose of getting a divorce. Soon the hotel men of the Territory will begin sending out their circulars announcing their superior accommodations and stating that conveniences run between the court-house and their establishments at all hours of the day for the special accommodation of those doing business with the Probate Judge. Some of the lawyers of the Territory will begin distributing their cards in the Eastern States.

It will not be long before those county seat towns which are on the railroads will begin to grow in population and in notoriety, and it will become worth the while of the papers to write up these divorce colonies. But persons who get these Oklahoma divorces must not forget that there is always danger that the courts of the States of which they really are citizens may refuse to acknowledge their validity. That might lead sometimes to unpleasant consequences.

EMIGRATING TO LIBERIA.

In a day or two over 300 colored men and women will sail from Savannah for Liberia. The sum of $41 buys the emigrant's passage and food while on the way and entitles him to receive when he reaches his destination a small stock of provisions, which it is assumed will support him till he is able to earn his own living.

Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who has under his jurisdiction the four Methodist conferences in Africa, is the Moses of this new exodus. He has been working for years to get the colored men of this country to cross the ocean. He is firmly of the opinion that there is no future for them here, but there is one in Africa; that they will not only improve their own condition there, but that they will contribute greatly to the civilization of Africa. For he thinks that the colored emigrants from America, though not as highly cultivated as the missionaries, will be able to exert far more influence over the native blacks than the latter. In this he may be correct, but there is always the danger that the natives will pull the new-comers down instead of being lifted up by them.

In order to lessen the possibility of this happening there ought to be a very large migration from this country. It should be by tens of thousands rather than by hundreds. Nor should Liberia or Sierra Leone be the homes of the American blacks. The climate will not affect them as seriously as it does pure whites, but the mortality will be heavier. They should go to the more healthful elevated lands of the interior. It will be rather a risky experiment to take several hundred persons accustomed to the climate, the products, and the foodstuffs of the cotton States and dump them down among utter strangers on the malarious coast of Western Africa. It will cost more to transport them up the Congo, but the chances of success will be much better and greater there.

It is not likely that many will go. Even if it should enter the heads of large numbers that they would like to take their departure the lack of funds would be a serious obstacle. Forty-one dollars means a great deal to the majority of colored men. Passage tickets are being sold on the installment plan, a dollar a month being paid on them, but it will be found that many who make the first and second payments will change their minds or spend their money for something else and forfeit what they have already paid.

The Bishop wishes the better class of colored men to go—the farmers and the mechanics and the men of industry and intelligence. But those are precisely the ones the South can least afford to lose, and if there were to be any indications of a general emigration of such colored men all the influence of the leading whites of the South would be exerted to keep them at home. But the departure of a few hundred people for Liberia is no sign that many more will follow them.

KANSAS RATES OF INTEREST.

The Kansas Legislature recently has voted down a bill to reduce the rates of interest for the use of money in that State. This action is remarkable in a State over which Lewelling was Governor up to a few months ago and which sent Peffer to the United States Senate. The treatment of the bill by the Legislature of Kansas sufficiently indicates that the election of last November marked a sweeping change in popular sentiment there, the people having had their eyes open to the fact that the use of money has to be paid for in much the same way that a man pays for the use of a house or farm, the terms to be regulated by the relation of supply to demand, and that a rate which is high at one time may be low at another, whatever the law may have to say about usury.

The gentleman who introduced the bill to make 8 per cent the legal rate said that last year the banks of Kansas loaned 50 millions of dollars in that State at 10 per cent, and his bill would save a million a year to the debtors of the banks. He did not seem to understand that it might be impossible to find persons willing to lend what money was wanted at less than 10 per cent, in which case the borrowers must go without the use of the money or evade the law in order to obtain it. Nor did he appear to have a glimmer of the common sense fact that the rates of interest charged in Kansas in recent years would have been lower but for the difficulties with which certain foolish people there sought to block the collection of claims due. A great aggregate of money has been lent in other States west of the Mississippi at 7 to 8 per cent, while the farmers of Kansas were paying 10 per cent and upward, the discrimination being altogether due to the relative difficulty of enforcing prompt payment and the risk of trouble in collecting at all. There can be no doubt that rates which lenders are willing to accept from Kansas borrowers average lower now than before the result of the election of last November was known, as that showed the people had grown tired of being represented by men who favor more or less of repudiation of indebtedness. The rates are likely to average still lower, since the Legislature has refused to meddle with the interest question, as the increased feeling of security will attract more loanable capital to that State.

The census statistics give 8.15 per cent as the average annual rate of interest on farm mortgages in Kansas. This was for 1890 and years preceding it. Since then the agitation against lenders caused the withdrawal of large amounts of lending capital from that State, with a corresponding rise in the rates of interest. They now are tending lower and there is room for a much further decrease, as people at the East who have surplus money on which they find it difficult to obtain 5 per cent at home become satisfied that it is safe to lend the money on Kansas farm property. Of course 5 per cent net to the lender means more than that to be paid by the borrower several hundred miles away, as the business has to be transacted through agents. But the amount of that difference is determined by the trouble and cost of the operation, both actual and anticipated. Hence the way to reduce it to the lowest figure possible is to minimize the difficulties in the way of collecting principal and interest when due, and this is a rule which obtains in the cities as well as in the rural districts. There are plenty of people in Chicago who pay a great deal more than 10 per cent on chattel mortgages, which are attended with considerable risk, while money has been borrowed at less than half that rate on securities which are undoubtedly good and can be realized on with the minimum of trouble in case the borrower fails to pay as agreed upon.

COINS MADE OF ALUMINUM.

A writer in the March number of the *Aluminum World* makes a strong plea for the use of aluminum for our minor coinage. He says the metal is cheap. Coin for coin, at present prices, it would cost as nearly as possible the same as bronze, and would be one-third cheaper than the nickel alloy. This difference in the cost of the five cent pieces would amount to about $20,000 yearly, or to more than $300,000 on all the five cent pieces in circulation. Aluminum is handsome. It can be made white by alloying with a small proportion of German silver, by which it also obtains a greater resistance to changing color by oxidation. In this respect it is the equal of silver and inferior only to gold. Unlike nickel or bronze, the aluminum coin wears away mechanically without losing its clean, metallic surface. Dirt does not stick to it, and if it should corrode the product formed is simply alumina, which is absolutely non-poisonous. The pure metal, by itself, is not suitable for coinage, being too soft, like silver and gold, but the question of hardening is not a difficult one; 3 per cent of German silver gives it a hardness about equal to coin silver, and it stands abrasion better, while the specific gravity is only increased to 2.83, and the tensile strength is fully 60 per cent above that of aluminum. The coin would not exceed one-third the weight of bronze or nickel of equal size, and the lightness would stand in the way of counterfeiting. It also would save money in the cost of transportation. There are probably now over 500 million pounds of nickel and bronze coins in the United States, which weight could be reduced more than one-half by using aluminum. The banks pay large express bills for boxes of coin hundreds of pounds in weight, and the Philadelphia Mint alone pays $25,000 per year expressage in distributing these minor coins, a sum which amounted to $300,000 in the years 1878 to 1893.

The producers of nickel and copper have yet to be heard in regard to this proposition. They may be able to prove, to their own satisfaction at least, that there is no such superiority of aluminum over their product, and if there were that would not be a sufficient reason for interfering with their vested rights. If they should take this position they would be no more cheeky than are the self-styled "friends of silver." And this suggests another point. There are some people among the latter who make a great ado about the duty of Congress to hold to the terms of the act of 1792, not admitting that the changes of more than a century have brought round conditions of which the legislators of that day could have no adequate idea and therefore could not be expected to provide for. The law of 1792 provided for gold, silver, and copper coins, and no other kind of coin money is authorized by that act. If the contention of the silver extremists be a valid one the government has no right to provide for the issue of coins made of aluminum. But also it has no right to emit coins made of nickel, or of any other metal except gold, silver, and copper, if the terms of that act are to be law for all time.

The same paper states that the last few months have marked a boom in the manufacture of aluminum utensils for cooking, that jewelers are putting in novelties of the metal, bicycle makers are using it in many parts of the machine, scientific and surgical instruments are being made of it, and so are brushes and combs for the toilet, and umbrellas and walking canes. The metal is found valuable for the making of chains for mine machinery, and large quantities of it are used in making steel, to which it imparts a superior quality. It is being made into bath tubs and electrical supplies, is used to build up the heels of shoes, for artificial limbs and horseshoes, enters into the construction of cars and elevators, is the substance out of which are made dental plates, "stones" for lithographers, and torpedo boats, and now is being spoken of as the material out of which must be made the decks for war vessels of the future as well as the linings and furniture of all ships. Evidently aluminum has come to stay, and may be expected within the next few years to be put to a great variety of uses other than those for which it now is employed. It is not impossible that ere long we shall hear of it as being advocated as the material out of which not only the minor coins shall be made, but as a desirable substitute for silver and even for gold as money.

SEVERAL hundred merchants from as many different points in the Mississippi Valley are in St. Louis buying goods. Sixteen States and two Territories are represented. Chicago and New York papers please copy.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE TRIBUNE cheerfully complies. The item deserves a wide circulation. It will be of especial interest to Ypsilanti, Mauch Chunk, and Cumberland Gap.

IN answer to questions asked him by a reporter the other day Gov. Stone of Missouri used language that necessitated the employment of a dozen or more dashes in the printed report of his remarks. He uses a much bigger D than Mayor Strong of New York does.

WE venture the prediction right now that the indictment of Editor Dana for criminal libel will not take any of the shine off his *Sun*.

DRESS skirts are to be made much plainer than heretofore. The object of this is to give to the sleeves the sole and undisputed prominence to which their size entitles them.

MR. HESING did well to stay away from that Democratic convention last Saturday. It would have taken days for him to get the unspeakable fragrance of its cigar smoke out of his whiskers.

A CONSIDERABLE number of conductors on Southern railways who have been lifted unceremoniously out of their jobs within the last ten days are joining lustily in the cry, "The Pinkertons must go!"

MAPLE sugar manufacturers will receive no benefit from the act of Congress appropriating $5,000,000 to pay bounties on the sugar crop of 1894. The feeling prevailed in Congress, doubtless, that it was not right to pay two bounties on a portion of the crop.

IF your chilblains are indulging in their regular annual paroxysm it is an infallible sign of an impending thaw or a sudden freeze-up. The best authorities are themselves at variance on this point.

POSTMASTER HESING was educated at Yale College. Would it be improper therefore to refer to his gorgeous sidewhiskers as Yale locks?*

*Key supplied on application. Send stamp.

IF the Countess de Castellane will look in the copy of the Bible presented to her by Russell Sage she will probably find some marked passages in Paul's writings concerning the duty of respect and obedience owed by wives to their husbands.

PERSONALS.

Herr Siegfried Wagner, who has recently made such a name in the musical world, is a left-handed conductor.

Henry Avery of Springfield, Mass., has a complete set of the old New England Almanacs, including one of 1780, containing a sketch of Gen. Washington.

William Butcher, who has been parish clerk of Stratford-upon-Avon for thirty-five years, died Feb. 20 at the age of 66, and will be greatly missed and mourned by visitors.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, a noted English physician, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people ought to live that long if they took proper care of themselves.

Pierre Gnecco, an Italian by birth, who had lived in France for forty years because of his intense hatred of his native country, left a fortune of $150,000 at his death the other day. Fearing that it would go to Italy he distributed all his money among his servants.

Prof. Blackie, the distinguished Scotchman, was a man of many eccentricities. One of them was his fondness for a Panama hat, which he wore on every possible occasion, even at times in his dining-room. With this hat on his head and large dressing-gown around him he was in his proper attire, as he considered it, for receptions.

Capt. W. H. Thomas, who died the other day in Boston, lived just the life that a boy likes to read about. He went to sea when 15, and as a sailor on a slaving vessel, gold miner in Australia, traveler in China, and free lance in South America he had many adventures. When later he began to write about his early life his books had an enormous success, his "Gold Hunters of Australia," for instance, selling 48,000 copies, his "Slaver's Adventures" 46,000, and others almost equally well. Capt. Thomas was editor and publisher for a while of *Ballou's Monthly*, and he had one of the best collections of book plates in the country.

Rudyard Kipling's name is thus accounted for by the *St. James' Gazette*: "Rudyard Lake, which has beaten the record this winter of all English waters by covering itself with two feet of solid ice, had previously been immortalised in a very different fashion. It would be irreverent, and to some extent incorrect, to say that this mere is Rudyard Kipling's godfather, but to it he certainly owes his name. Nearly thirty years ago John Lockwood Kipling was strolling along the picturesque shore in the charming companionship of Miss Alice MacDonald, when he plucked up courage to make there and then an offer of his hand and heart. To commemorate that happy summer evening's walk the son of their subsequent marriage was named Rudyard, and he certainly has given the genus loci no cause for shame."

CURRENT NOTES.

A man in trouble can always enlist the women's sympathies by declaring that the Lord is on his side.—*Atchison Globe.*

An old hen is the most exclusive of all fowls. She doesn't allow any chicks about her that don't belong to her set.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Quizly—"Why is it that they don't want to give a woman a saloon license?" Bizly—"Because she won't shut up at 12 o'clock."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"She seems to get a good deal of standing among men. I wonder how it is?" "She rides home in the street car about 6 o'clock every evening."—*Detroit Tribune.*

He—"That's Mrs. Grimshaw, who lectures on bimetallism. I've heard her. How exasperatingly clever she seems to be!" She—"Yes, but how consolingly ugly!"—*Punch.*

"Phat's the meanest t'ing yez kin do to a mon?" asked Mr. Dolan. "Sind 'im an anonymous letther," replied Rafferty. "Begob, Oi'll do thot same. An' be way of lettin' 'im know where to come if he wants thrubble, Oi'll soign me name and addhress at the bottom."—*Washington Star.*

J. L. Macadam, the illustrious Scotchman who invented the kind of paving which bears his name, is said to have been a guest at a large dinner given in honor of Sir Walter Scott. Being asked to respond to a toast, Mr. Macadam rose and at the end of his speech proposed the health of "the great Sir Walter Scott, the Colossus of literature!" In an instant Sir Walter was on his feet, and, lifting his glass, exclaimed: "Here's to the great Mr. Macadam, the Colossus of roads!"—*Youth's Companion.*

The grades of society are illustrated by the following incidents of a recent actual occurrence. The first was at a fashionable masquerade ball in the city. He—"Am I mistaken in addressing you as Miss Linguist?" She—"I plead guilty to the name, Mr. Argus, but am surprised that you so easily penetrated my disguise." He—"Pardon me; there is a grace about Miss Linguist's movements no costume can disguise." At a recent masquerade ball in Whitestone the following conversation was overheard: He—"Ah, there, Sue! I knowed you as soon as I seen you." She—"Law, Tom! How'd ye tell me?" He—"By your legs."—*Long Island Sound.*

SHE'S OUR MARY.

Milwaukee *News*: The Chicago newspapers are altogether too modest in claiming that the man who is to marry the wealthy Miss Leiter will be a future British Premier. Who knows but that he may settle down in Chicago and secure a really fat job by being elected Alderman?

Baltimore *American*: This time it is a penniless Englishman who captures an American heiress, but, as he is a man of brains and good reputation, nothing is to be said. It is somewhat gratifying that American heiresses are demanding a rather better article of foreign title than was accepted a few years ago.

Philadelphia *Ledger*: Count Castellane is not the last lucky foreigner of title. Almost simultaneously with his wedding to Miss Anna Gould announcement is made of the betrothal of the Hon. George N. Curzon, the distinguished writer and M. P. and future Lord Scarsdale, to Miss Mary Leiter, the daughter of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, a Chicago millionaire. The young lady is not only attractive in face and form, but is said to be possessed of rare mental accomplishments.

Cleveland *Leader*: While Chicago must naturally feel proud of what one of its daughters has achieved, we can easily see that there will be cause for regret in the fact that Miss Leiter will be married to her foreign husband in Washington and not in her native city. Perhaps she is ashamed to take Mr. Curzon to her Western home and maybe she is afraid that the odor of the Stock-Yards would be too much for his aristocratic nose. We are willing to let Chicago settle that.

Milwaukee *Journal*: Now it is Chicago. New York is not to have all the plums. Miss Mary Leiter does not get a Count; Chicago wants no gilding. She will take hers in plain, substantial manhood, if you please. She will set the pace for the world. It has long been said that love laughs at locksmiths, but love in Chicago laughs at Counts; she will none of them. She aims at the Premiership. She picks her man from the House of Commons and booms him. Great is Chicago.

Detroit *Free Press*: Just as the country has succeeded in marrying off Miss Anna Gould with due pomp and ceremony announcement comes that Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago is to be carried off to England as the bride of the Hon. George Curzon, M. P., heir-apparent to a lordship, and ranked as a probable Premier before the close of his career. It is a little tough on our fair cousins across the way that a man of such noble blood and distinction should have to come to America in order to find a wife to his liking.

New York *Advertiser*: Miss Leiter of Chicago is also to marry the son of a titled foreigner, and a lot more of our hard earned money will flow over the ocean. The Leiter money came in by way of the yard stick, but its outgoing will be measured by the forty-foot pole. There are rich girls in Europe who, outside of their wealth, are worth the wooing. It would seem to be the duty of our patriotic young men to see that the wedding dowry does not always sail from the same side of the ocean. Just now the balance of trade in this line is much against us.

New York *Sun*: Miss Leiter, the American girl who is to marry the Hon. George Curzon, M. P., will have the opportunity of playing a big part in English political life, as Lady Randolph Churchill did. Mr. Curzon, realizing that this was the age of the specialist, betook himself to Asia. There he traveled and investigated, not only in the British possessions, but in China, Japan, and Siberia, until now he is an expert of acknowledged authority. He will undoubtedly be a great foreign Minister some day, and is expected to be the youngest member of the next Tory Cabinet. He represents the young conservatism with ideas. With a clever and beautiful American wife he will have materially improved his chances.

MR. DANA'S NEW SUIT.

Minneapolis *Journal*: There has long been a tradition in the *Sun* office that if you see it in the *Sun* it's so. We will now have an opportunity to find out whether there is any truth in that tradition.

St. Paul *Globe*: Editor Dana of the New York *Sun* has got himself sued for criminal libel. Mr. Dana's office cat ought to have secured the copy on which the libel is based and eaten it before it reached the typesetters.

South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*: The indictment of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, will hardly cause that gentleman to lose any rest. He has been indicted before and probably does not mind these incidents of newspaper life.

Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth*: The New York *Sun* has had more fun teasing the Democracy during the last fifteen years than any other paper in the country. It will now have the fun of defending a criminal libel suit, and the *Sun* will regard it as a season of festivity.

Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*: If Dana should be convicted and made to wear stripes for the balance of his life there would be the biggest jubilee at the White House that was ever known there. Grover would accept it as a fitting punishment upon the man who has said more and meaner things about him than all other persons combined.

New York *Times*: No honorably conducted newspaper fears libel suits. Such a newspaper is always either willing to make reparation for an unintended injury or to defend itself in the courts. But it is certainly not right or just that a newspaper should be subjected to a vindictive persecution by trial at any cross-roads court-house the complainant may name.

Detroit *Evening News*: Mr. Dana will now have an opportunity to prove his accusation against a man whose business rivals and contemporaries in Washington declare to be upright and unimpeached for business integrity. If he is the man Dana describes him, he ought to be exposed. If he is not, Dana deserves severe punishment for his savage warfare upon a rival press association.

CHICAGO'S GRABBERS.

Detroit *Tribune*: Chicago ought to quote her Aldermen in her live-stock market.

Sioux City *Journal*: The Illinois State Legislature has discovered that the City of Chicago is corrupt. The Legislature ought to get a leather medal for this great discovery.

Buffalo *Express*: A resolution has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature calling for the investigation of the city government of Chicago. Mayor Hopkins has shown the necessity for it by approving the gas grant.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: An investigation of Chicago on the same lines will, no doubt, show a condition of corruption equal to that in New York. The Windy City has had worse charges laid at its doors than Tammany had. The Councilmanic jobs out there have long been notorious. Councilmen without visible means of support have grown immensely wealthy in a few years.

Philadelphia *Press*: Hopkins, Chicago's Democratic Mayor, has signed two boodle ordinances in face of a tremendous protest from the decent people the city over. Philadelphia has always had its interests safeguarded by Mayor Stuart. This little parallel should be taken to heart by those partisan Democratic sheets that have been maligning Philadelphia because it didn't come out for reform and elect ex-Gov. Pattison. What, reform of the Hopkins brand? No, thank you.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: All the leading business-men of Chicago are up in arms against Mayor Hopkins for signing an alleged boodle ordinance granting gas and electric light franchises. Indignation meetings have been held and a committee sent to Springfield to persuade the Legislature to order an investigation. Hopkins avers that the opposition is fomented by the old companies who do not want competition, and has surprised the city by announcing that he will be a candidate for renomination with his so-called "boodle" message as his platform. Politics in Chicago is a queer mess.

The Moral Wave Rolling Onward.

New York *Tribune*: Ex-Gov. Warmoth remarks that the desire for honest elections has become a fashion in the South and that it has reached Louisiana. That statement is true as far as it goes. There is a moral recoil against election trickery and fraud from Maryland to Texas, and the reaction against bad politics is strongest in Tennessee, where every honest Democrat is denouncing the infamous theft of the Governorship. But the fashion is not confined to the South. Throughout the Nation public conscience has been aroused; the use of money in elections and the raising of unmanageable campaign funds are condemned as intolerable evils; and the misgovernment of cities and the domination of party bosses are exciting righteous indignation. There is a great wave of morality sweeping over this country of ours. The people know that the conditions of government and the method of administration require radical reformation; they are very much in earnest. There are politicians who affect to believe that the people will "sleep it off" and forget all about it before the year is out. But these politicians are not always capable of measuring the moral sentiment of the masses when the public conscience has been quickened.

Same Old Trouble with "Wash."

It is said there will be no objection to Washington Hesing as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago this year. Last time he was crowded off the course. It is not likely that the old trouble has died out in the Democracy [illegible]

Same Johnny P.

New York *Advertiser*: The fact that Mayor Hopkins of Chicago has given his [illegible] approval to a notoriously corrupt gas [illegible] not at all surprising when it is remembered this is the same Hopkins who was [illegible] and order during the railway strike.

BIG PEAK IN [illegible]

ORIZABA VOLCANO [illegible] FEARFUL AC[illegible]

ANOTHER FIERCE BA[illegible]

APPOINTMENT OF THE [illegible]

BIG PEAK IN FLAMES.

ORIZABA VOLCANO IN A STATE OF FEARFUL ACTIVITY.

Flames and Earthquakes Affright the People—Fears That Serious Losses to Coffee-Growers Will Result—Another Fierce Battle in China, the Japanese Being the Conquerors—Text of the Peace Communications—Acquittal of Count Von Kotze at Berlin.

CORDOVA, State of Vera Cruz, Mex., March 10.—The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano is in a state of eruption, vomiting poisonous gases and thick volumes of smoke from 100 apertures in its great maw. The earth for 100 miles around is shaken periodically with subterranean vibration. Great alarm exists among the dwellers in the cities of Cordova, Orizaba, Kalaha, and the dozens of small villages scattered within the scope of the strange and interesting phenomenon. The shocks as yet have not been of a disastrous nature and no damage from them has been reported. The rim of the crater glows like fire and the thick gases rolling down the mountain sides have set aflame the grasses and vegetation clothing the sides to the summit, which adds to the density of the smoke and the grandeur of the spectacle.

For the public safety the Government of Vera Cruz will shortly name a commission of scientists to make all the investigation into the eruption possible and to make recommendations looking to the protection of the inhabitants of the neighboring villages.

The present eruption is in the heart of the best improved coffee district in Mexico, where are located many Americans who have embarked in the profitable business. The coffee plantations are not as yet thought to be in any danger of damage, nor will they be unless the fall of thick ashes occurs, which is not considered probable.

Masses are being said in all the churches in the locality to ward off the impending danger. Coming soon after the late destructive volcanic activities in many parts of the republic, the eruption of Orizaba has many terrors, not only to the people in this vicinity but to all living in the great volcanic belt of Mexico, stretching from the active volcano of Colima on the west coast, an unusual eruption, clear to the Gulf of Mexico on the east. Within this belt are numbered dozens of old craters, either in repose or smoking constantly. It is natural to suppose that, should its eruptions continue, the other volcanoes will be affected and a general earthquake period set in. The consequences of such a catastrophe are hard to foretell, but could hardly be anything less than very disastrous to Puebla, Mexico City, and the hundreds of other towns in the heart of Mexico.

ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE IS FOUGHT.

Chinese Defeated with a Loss of 2,000 Killed and Wounded.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—Thursday last the Japanese captured the coast forts near Yinkow, the port for New Chwang. The forts held out after the capture of Yinkow.

Saturday the first division of the Japanese army attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese under Gen. Sung at Thien-Chwang-Tai. For four hours a fierce battle waged, but the Chinese were defeated after losing 2,000 killed or wounded. The Japanese loss was only ninety killed or wounded.

Gen. Nodzu, who succeeded Field Marshal Yamagata in the command of the first Japanese army, has been promoted.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Figaro* declares that neither France nor Great Britain will permit Japan to seize the Island of Formosa.

TOKIO, Japan, March 10.—China has been informed in general terms of the conditions upon which Japan will consent to peace. Japan has been notified that China is ready to accept these conditions and to sign a treaty. The correspondence by means of which this agreement was arrived at was carried on through the United States Ministers to the two countries—Minister Edwin Dun at Tokio and Minister Charles Denby at Pekin.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PEACE ENVOYS.

Official Notes Regarding Commissioners That Passed Between China and Japan.

LONDON, March 10.—Official copies of the notes passing between the peace envoys of China and Japan, together with translated copies of the credentials of the envoys, have been received in this city. The correspondence opens with the note of the Japanese Foreign Minister to the effect that his Majesty the Emperor of Japan has appointed his Excellency Count Ito Hirobuni Junu, his Imperial Majesty's Minister Resident of State, and Viscount Matsu Munemitsu as his plenipotentiaries to conclude with the duly authorized plenipotentiaries of China preliminaries of peace and has confided to them full powers for that purpose.

The credentials of the Japanese Commissioners are in part as follows:

We have given to our plenipotentiaries full power to meet and treat, either separately or conjointly, with the plenipotentiaries of China and to conclude and sign preliminaries of peace. We shall examine all stipulations which our said plenipotentiaries may agree upon, and finding such stipulations proper and in good and due form we shall ratify them. Done at Hiroshima the thirty-first day of the first month of the twenty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the two thousand five hundred and fifty-fifth year from the coronation of the Emperor of Jimmu.

Chinese Credentials.

Translation of credential from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

The Emperor of China sends greeting to the Emperor of Japan. Our two empires being in the same continent, hitherto there was no cause for dislike, but lately on account of the Corean affair we had to resort to arms, which has resulted in loss of life and destruction of property. This was an unavoidable step. Now, through the mediation of the United States Government, both nations will appoint plenipotentiaries with full powers to meet and treat and satisfactorily to settle the matter in dispute. For this purpose we appoint Chang Yen Hoon, President of Board Rank, member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, and Shao Yu Lien of the First Rank and Acting Governor of Hunan as our plenipotentiaries, with full powers to go to your country, trusting your Majesty will receive them, so that the said plenipotentiaries may discharge their duties.

Memorandum of the Japanese Commissioners:

His Imperial Majesty's plenipotentiaries have the honor to announce that the full powers which they have just communicated to the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of China embody all the authority which his Majesty the Emperor of Japan has confided in them in connection with the negotiation and conclusion of peace. In order to avoid as far as possible any further misunderstanding the Japanese plenipotentiaries desire reciprocally to be categorically informed in writing whether the full powers which have been communicated to them by the Chinese plenipotentiaries, but which they have not as yet examined, embody all the authority confided by his Majesty the Emperor of China to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in connection with the negotiations and conclusion of peace.

Hiroshima, the first day of the second month of the twenty-sixth year of Meiji.

Following was the answer of the Chinese Commissioners:

To the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan: We have the honor to state that you handed to us on the seventh day of the first moon of the twenty-first year of Kuang Su your commission from your Imperial Majesty, and at the same time a memorandum in which you ask us a written reply respecting our full powers. We beg to state in reply that our commission, handed to you at the same time in exchange, embody full powers given by our Imperial Majesty for the negotiation and conclusion of peace, with authority to conclude articles to that end and to sign them. In order to insure the more prompt execution of the treaty we may agree upon we shall wire the terms for imperial sanction and fix the date for signature, after which the same shall be taken to China for examination by his Imperial Chinese Majesty, and being proper and in good and due form will be ratified.

Eighth day of the first moon of the twenty-first year of Kuang-Su.

Pointed Speech of Count Ito.

The following speech was addressed by Count Ito to their Excellencies Chang Yen Hoon and Shao Yu Lien at the conference of the 2d February, 1895:

The measure which my colleague and myself find it necessary at this moment to adopt is the logical and inevitable result of a situation for which we are in no wise responsible. China has hitherto held herself almost entirely aloof from other powers, and while she has in some instances enjoyed the advantages accruing to her as a member of the family of nations she has perhaps more frequently denied the responsibility of that relation. She has pursued a policy of isolation and distrust and consequently her external relations have not been characterized by that frankness and good faith which are essential to good neighborhood. Instances are not wanting in which Chinese commissions after having formally agreed to international compacts have refused to affix their seals, and cases might be cited in which treaties solemnly concluded have been unceremoniously and without apparent reason repudiated. These unfortunate occurrences find a sufficient explanation in the fact that China was not on those occasions seriously in earnest, but beyond that it might be said with truth that the officials who were designated to carry on negotiations had not been clothed with the necessary authority for the purpose.

It has from the first been the wish of Japan to avoid results which history teaches are liable to be the outcome of negotiations with Chinese officials who are not clothed with full power in the sense in which that term is usually understood. Consequently the imperial government made it a condition precedent to any peace negotiations that the Chinese plenipotentiaries should be furnished with full powers to conclude peace, and it was only upon receiving positive assurances from the Chinese Government that that condition precedent had been complied with, and that the Chinese plenipotentiaries were on their way to Japan, that his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, conferred upon my colleague and myself full powers to conclude and sign preliminaries of peace with the plenipotentiaries of China. That your Excellencies' powers are, notwithstanding that assurance, fatally defective is to me a sure indication that the Government of China is not yet ready solicitous for peace.

Flaws in the Credentials.

Criticism is nearly exhausted by a simple comparison of the two instruments which were reciprocally exchanged at this board yesterday, but it is not out of place to point out that one fulfills the definition which is usually given among civilized States to the term full powers, while the other is destitute of nearly all those qualities which are regarded as essential to such powers; it even fails to indicate the subject upon which your Excellencies are to negotiate; it does not authorize your Excellencies to conclude or sign anything; it is silent on the subject of the subsequent imperial ratification of your Excellencies' acts. In short it would seem that the authority which has been conferred upon your Excellencies would be completely fulfilled by your reporting to your government what my colleague and myself might have to say. In this situation it would be impossible for us to continue negotiations. The restoration of peace is a matter of the greatest importance. While Japan has found no reason to approach China on the subject of peace, she nevertheless feels bound, in deference to that civilization which she represents, to listen to any bona fide overtures which China may advance, but she will decline to take part in the future in any fruitless negotiations or become a party to a paper peace. The terms which Japan agrees to will be scrupulously observed by her, and she will at the same time insist upon a like observance of the terms by China. Whenever, therefore, China finds herself seriously and sincerely desirous of peace and will confide actual powers to Chinese officials, whose names and positions will serve as an assurance that the terms to which they may agree to will be confirmed and carried out in good faith, Japan will be prepared to enter upon new negotiations.

ACQUITTAL OF COUNT VON KOTZE.

He Is Set Free and Restored to His Position at Court.

BERLIN, March 10.—The *Boersen Courier* states the military tribunal has acquitted Count von Kotze of the charges made against him in connection with the recent court scandal. Von Kotze was the royal chamberlain, and the unsavory scandal in which he was a principal figure has caused widespread comment. His arrest in June last was the result of four years of police investigation. During that period members of the highest German aristocracy were in receipt of anonymous letters and postal cards making the most indecent personal accusations against the persons addressed or against their relatives or friends. In a number of cases irreparable wrong was done.

Some of the recipients of the slanderous missives placed them in the hands of the police, and as a result Count Kotze was arrested. He strongly protested his innocence, although the proof against him was seemingly overwhelming. When the Emperor's attention was called to the immense sensation the arrest would create he said: "Never mind; he should be treated like any other common criminal."

With everything pointing to his guilt Kotze was thrown into prison, and it was thought the era of scandalous anonymous letters had been brought to a close, but it was not. Letters making all manner of outrageous charges continued to be received as previously, and, being in the same handwriting as the other letters, doubts began to arise as to Kotze's guilt. Further inquiries were set on foot with the result that the accused's innocence was established, and he was set free and restored to his position at court. He was formerly a Captain in an Uhlan regiment, but retired in 1884. He was and is a member of the army reserve, and demanded that he be tried by a military tribunal. This demand was granted, with the result above set forth. The real authorship of the letters, etc., is still a mystery, though Von Kotze's wife claims to have knowledge of the writer.

CATARINO GARZA SLAIN IN BATTLE.

He Falls in a Revolutionary Attack on Bocas del Toro.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLON, Colombia, March 10.—Catarino Garza, the notorious Mexican bandit and pretended revolutionary leader, was killed in an attack upon Bocas del Toro. The steam launch Asia, Capt. Robinson, has arrived here from Bocas del Toro with dispatches for the Governor of Panama. The Captain reports that a body of armed Colombian revolutionists under Gens. Garza and Reiez landed near Bocas del Toro last Thursday night. At 4 o'clock next morning they attacked the station, shot down the guard, and liberated the prisoners. Garza then demanded the surrender of the barracks, and as an answer he received fifteen bullets.

In the fighting which followed the revolutionists lost five men killed, fifteen wounded, and ten taken prisoners. The government lost ten killed and several wounded. Some of the soldiers' wives were wounded also. A rebel, who undertook to set fire to the barracks, was shot down in the act. The revolutionists fled.

The United States cruiser Atlanta is landing marines at Bocas del Toro to protect American interests there. Business is suspended and the town has been abandoned by all except the troops.

MURUAGA RETICENT REGARDING CUBA

Says He Has Received No Recent News Touching the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Minister Muruaga of Spain has returned to Washington from New York, where he has been for several weeks. He says he has received no recent news from the Cuban insurrection and does not expect any. He does not care to talk of the reported request for United States Consul-General Williams' recall from Havana.

MADRID, March 10.—Dispatches from Cuba state that after their defeat by the government troops at Baire and Los Negros the rebels occupied new positions, in which the government troops again attacked and dispersed them, inflicting heavy loss. The insurgents at Zavallones have also been defeated with the loss of one killed and seven wounded.

TAMPA, Fla., March 10.—[Special.]—A passenger from Havana brings a queer story about Gen. Sanguilli. He says Garcia offered $35,000 to José Marti for the Cuban cause and Marti refused the money, which was secured by blackmail. Garcia the bandit then offered the money to Sanguilli, who accepted it, but gambled it away instead of directing it to the Cuban cause. Fearing Manuel Garcia's revenge, it is said, Sanguilli bribed one of the bandit's own men to kill him and then gave away the insurgents' plans. It is believed Gen. Lachambre is dead. He has been succeeded by Gen. Garrich.

FRANCE RETALIATES ON VENEZUELA.

A Passport Is Sent to Dr. Gilfortoul, Its Chargé d'Affaires.

PARIS, March 10.—As an outcome of the trouble between Venezuela and France, growing out of the former's action in handing his passport to the French representative at Caracas, the French Government has sent a passport to Dr. J. Gilfortoul, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires.

The French Minister to Hayti has been instructed to receive the explanations of the Government of San Domingo in regard to its recent action in refusing to comply with the demands of France growing out of the murder of a French citizen and other causes, and to endeavor to restore good relations between the two countries.

LIGHT SHED ON DEEDS OF DARKNESS.

Corroboration of the Barbarous Massacres in the Sassoun District.

LONDON, March 11.—Survivors of the Sassoun, Armenia, massacres appeared before the Turkish Commission and narrated the whole story of the butchery, fully corroborating the worst details already published. Two hundred eye-witnesses who have been examined all deny the Armenians provoked the Sassoun massacres and exonerate the Kurds from the brutalities. These witnesses gave disgusting tales of Turkish cruelties. The commission is working slowly, owing to the dragomens being afraid to translate the accounts of the deeds of the Turkish Generals. Unconfirmed rumors are current of fresh disorders at Karahissar, in the Villayet of Sivas.

FAVORS COURTNEY FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

The Member for Bodmin Division Named to Succeed Arthur W. Peel.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Daily News* in a leader urges the claims of the Rt.-Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney to the Speakership of the House of Commons in succession to the Rt.-Hon. Arthur W. Peel, whose resignation is imminent. Mr. Courtney is an advanced Liberal, representing the Bodmin division of Cornwall. He has held several positions under the government, including that of Financial Secretary of the Treasury. From 1886 to 1892 he was Chairman of committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

MEXICAN OUTLAWS ATTACK AMERICANS.

Two Prospectors Robbed of Their Money and Horses by Bandits.

SIERRA MOJADA, Mexico, March 10.—Frank Ward and H. D. Sample, two American prospectors, who left here a few weeks ago for the new mining camp of Carmen, near the Rio Grande border, were attacked by a band of Mexican outlaws and robbed of their money and horses. The outlaws escaped across the river into Texas. They are the same band of renegades who have committed so many murders and robberies on both sides of the border during the last few years.

PROTEST ENTERED BY THE ARMOURS.

Denial Made That Diseased Meat Is Packed in Chicago.

LONDON, March 10.—Messrs. Armour of Chicago will have in tomorrow's *Times* a letter protesting against the statement made in the Commons and recognized by the Board of Agriculture that deceased meat was packed in Chicago for export to England. The statement in the Commons was based on a *Times* article.

AMERICAN VESSEL NOT FIRED ON.

British Officials Deny a Sensational Story Recently Published.

MANAGUA, March 10.—Officials of the British Legation state there is absolutely no truth in the reports of the firing on an American vessel by a British ship. Parties arriving from the Mosquito country say the country is quiet and more prosperous than for several years.

Satolli Sends an Edict to Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—Satolli has sent a communication to the officials of Guatemala concerning that country's following the course of Nicaragua in sending to Rome an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In the course of the document reference is made as to the propriety under the United States Constitution of official relations between Washington and Rome and an interpretation given of that feature of the Constitution relative to the separation of Church and State.

To Expedite the Mails.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* says arrangements have been completed between the government and the Cunard Steamship company to quicken the mails so as to enable the Cunard steamers to leave Queenstown at 7 o'clock Sunday morning instead of Sunday afternoon as heretofore. The new arrangement will come into operation in April.

Foreign Brevities.

LA CHAMPAGNE REACHES HAVRE.

La Champagne, from New York, has arrived at Havre.

EXPLOSION OF ETHER.

The explosion of a carboy of ether on a train near Mlawa, Russia, killed three persons and wounded seventeen.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT LAUNCHED.

The new Russian imperial yacht Standard was launched at Copenhagen in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and other members of the royal family.

CANADA'S TREATY WITH CAPE COLONY.

Referring to the commercial treaty between Canada and Cape Colony the London *Times* denies that the treaty with France compels Canada to give the same terms to French as to Cape Colony wines. The French treaty only stipulated that no more favorable terms should be extended to any third power than were extended to France.

WILL DEMAND THEIR EXPULSION.

Hot Time Expected in the Meeting of Coal Operators Today.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—An interesting time is promised at the meeting of the Pittsburg railroad coal operators tomorrow. Henry Florscheim says he will demand the expulsion of members who played false on the association by conceding demands of miners for the 69-cent rate. He will move to expel the Pittsburg and Belle Vernon Coal company, Pittsburg Fuel company, Boyle Bros. Coal company, and other operators. The Conference committee was instructed to say that only 55 cents could be paid and that the differential between the Pittsburg and Hocking Valley must be abolished when the lake season schedule is made. The association says the payment of the advance by a few will not change its position.

Dismissed Patrolman in Trouble.

Detectives Stevens and Kipley of the Central Station yesterday arrested Frank F. Arnold, charging him with representing himself as an officer. Arnold is one of the 200 policemen who failed to pass the examination recently held. It is said he assisted a constable in making a levy Saturday, representing himself as an officer at the time.

Iron Hall Funds Sent to Indiana.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—The Iron Hall fund contributed by members of the order in this State has been sent to Indianapolis to swell the fund in the hands of James F. Failey, the general receiver. The amount sent is $73,000. The amount retained to meet attachments against the order is $16,000.

Haverhill Shoe Strike Is Off.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 10.—The strike of the Haverhill shoe workers is ended. The end came at a largely attended meeting of the strikers today.

FEAST OF PURIM ON.

ITS COMING IS WELCOMED WITH A MASQUERADE BALL.

Congregation of Emanuel and Many Others Gather in North Side Turner Hall and Make Merry Over the Recurrence of the Festival—Dance Program of Twenty Numbers and Extras Participated in by Fairies, Hobgoblins, and Clowns—Those in Charge.

Eight times in as many years has the Congregation of Emanuel, whose beautiful synagogue stands at Nos. 280 and 282 Franklin street, welcomed the coming of the feast of Purim with a masquerade ball. Last night the members of the congregation and their friends gathered at the North Side Turner Hall and made merry over the recurrence of the festival. More than 1,200 persons were in attendance.

They came early carrying mysterious bundles with which they disappeared into the dressing rooms. When half an hour later they came out in little groups into the ballroom the best of friends were not able to recognize each other. For instead of everyday young men and women who had tripped up the stairs the big room was filled with fairies and dwarfs and giants and hobgoblins and all manner of curious people in quaint and beautiful costumes. All kinds of rich prizes had been offered and so those who knew it was useless to pose as prize beauties appeared in some extravagantly funny character or tried for the honors of the evening with something originally absurd.

Even the earliest comers found M. Newfield and A. Stern, the chiefs of the Floor committee, at their posts of duty. Their assistants in the active management of the ball were Ferdinand Koretz, Henry C. Goldman, Sigmund Leiser, Emanuel Haslacher, W. B. Frankenstein, Max Arnstein, Edward Strauss, J. Sonnenschein, Samuel Zuckerman, Joe Wangersheim, and Sol Goldsmith.

Ready for the Dancers.

Inside the big hall everything had been cleared away in readiness for the dancers. It was a program of twenty numbers, but several extras had been added before they were ready for "Home, Sweet Home." But there were many intervals between dances, during which supper were served and a brief address or two made in the rooms adjoining the ballroom.

While the ball was at its height several candidates for office at the April election came to the hall. They were taken in hand by the maskers and made the subjects of many good-natured practical jokes.

These are the men who had charge of the arrangements for the ball: Harry Cohn, Chairman; L. Sonnenschein, Henry Schulhoff, E. W. Weinberger, Louis Uhlmann, M. Newfield, and A. Stern.

On the Reception committee were Isadore Latzar, Chairman; G. A. Joseph, A. Skora, Julius Kohn, L. Stauss, David Haslacher, Sig. Sinsheimer, Louis Barth, Gustave Loebman, M. Woolman, E. Redlich.

The supper and the other supplies of the evening were donated to the congregation, so that a considerable sum of money was realized, which will be devoted to the religious work of the congregation. Dr. Danstader is the rabbi in charge of Emanuel Synagogue and the officers of the congregation are Adolph L. Kraus, President; Alexander Stern, Vice-President; Louis Uhlmann, Recording Secretary; A. Stern, Financial Secretary; Isadore Latzar, Treasurer.

There were eleven prizes. The first prize of $10 was awarded to the German band. The second prize of $5 was awarded to the South Town Colored Band. The third prize of $5 was awarded to the "Passing Show on the Midway Plaisance." The fourth prize of $5 was awarded to the "Salvation Army," led by Miss Minnie Brown. The fifth prize, a piano lamp, was awarded to Miss Lederer, who impersonated "Rebecca at the Well." The sixth prize, a pair of vases valued at $5, was awarded to Miss Scholoff and Miss Karetz, who were costumed as Violet Girls. The seventh prize, a pair of vases, was awarded to Miss Kortz, the "Queen of the Ship." The eighth prize, a book of views, for the best costumed "Bird Cage Lady of the Sixteenth Century," was given to Mrs. Nelson. The ninth prize, a gold-headed umbrella, was awarded to D. Cohn for his Monte Carlo costume. The tenth prize, a gold-headed cane and a match-box, was given to D. Goldman and M. Kramer for their make-up as an elephant. The eleventh prize of a meerschaum pipe was awarded to Will Davidson for his impersonation of Mephisto.

HAMAN AND MORDECAI IS PRODUCED.

Children of the B'nai Sholom Work for the Worthy Poor.

Fifteen hundred people witnessed the production of "Haman and Mordecai" given by the 200 children of the B'nai Sholom Sabbath school for the benefit of the worthy poor at the South Side Turner Hall last night. The dramatic performance and carnival dance was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Society of Messing's Temple. It was handsomely costumed and mounted. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Whitney were in charge of the stage, and a series of living pictures were given by Miss Ray Gelder, followed by a flower ballet by the children under the direction of Prof. Lester Ray. At the close of the dramatic performance the large hall was cleared to make room for dancing, and the young folks enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The committee in charge of the affair was made up of S. Richter, Isaac Pieser, Julius Daniels, and Fred Kaufman. The carnival dance was under the management of Leon Weil, Charles Hefter, and Nat Livingstone. The B'nai Sholom, whose church is at Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, is the largest Jewish congregation in Chicago, numbering over 800 active members, and it is expected that a large sum will be realized by last night's performance to carry on the charitable work of the churches.

CHARGED WITH MANY FORGERIES.

J. L. Dodge, Once a Columbian Guard, in Trouble in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., March 10.—[Special.]—Serious charges are made against a man arrested this afternoon. In Chicago, it is said, he was known as J. L. Dodge and he served as a Sergeant of the Columbian Guard during the World's Fair in the Thirty-second Company. He is 50 years old and served in a Maine and later in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war. About a year ago, it is charged, he swindled Gen. Daniel E. Sickles out of several thousand dollars. Dodge is believed to have forged Sickles' signature to letters of recommendation on which he borrowed money. The man was arrested for a forgery alleged to have been committed in Minneapolis, and it is thought others will be laid at his door there. In Minneapolis he was known as Arthur F. Hudson, an agent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. In St. Joseph, Mo., he went by the name of Frederick L. Raymond. He carries a letter of recommendation from A. N. Schuster, President of one of the St. Joseph banks, and has besides letters from many Congressmen and Senators, believed to be forged. He had in his possession a full receipt for a year's membership in the Leavenworth, Kas., Y. M. C. A., dated Dec. 20, 1894.

BLOSSER'S PENMANSHIP IS BAD.

But the Forged Names Are Finely Executed—Believed to Have Accomplice.

CRESTON, Ia., March 10.—[Special.]—L. D. Blosser of Cromwell, who was guilty of a series of forgeries and when confronted by officers took his life, had forged the names of wealthy Cromwell citizens and a number of farmers and disposed of the notes as collateral, realizing quite extensively on them at Creston banks. He duplicated many notes and just what amount is outstanding cannot be told. Forged paper is coming to light every hour, and it is safe to estimate that $10,000 will not cover Blosser's transactions. Most of this paper is on friends, who up to the last minute offered to aid Blosser, but they were not aware of the extensive criminality of the man. It is now believed he had an accomplice. The forgeries are numerous and the signatures are fac similes of the signatures of the men whose names appear. In looking over Blosser's books it appears that he is a poor penman. Several implement firms are filing attachments against his property in Cromwell.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

This morning begins that always greatest

Annual kid glove sale, That ever-eventful glove epoch—*the* recognized glove affair of the year—organized on a still greater and grander scale than ever—to entirely eclipse all former offerings—and all to follow—with more gloves and handsomer gloves, higher novelties and better values than the year's glove selling will bring forth. Over twenty thousand pairs of high class kid gloves—faultless in fit and finish—absolutely correct in style—and *positively* unequaled in value.

Women's 4-button real kid gloves—in an almost endless variety of shades—in all the best and most popular colors.
Women's 4-button pique gloves—with large pearl buttons—the coming gloves for street wear—in white and pearl.
Misses' 5-stud lacing real kid gloves—in the new shades of brown, tan, mode, red, and green.
Misses' 3-patent-clasp real kid gloves—in all the best shades—brown, tan, gray, navy blue, red, black and white.
Boys' 1 and 2 clasp pique gloves—in all the new shades of tan, red and brown.
Annual Sale of Real $1.50 and $1.75 Gloves for **75c**

Women's 7-stud lacing real kid gloves—in all the charming 1895 colors, including black, brown, tan, slate, mode, navy, green, and bronze.
Women's 8-button mousquetaire suede gloves—in the 1895 newest shades of brown, mode, beaver, tan, slate, black, and white.
Men's best quality dogskin gloves—1895's most popular wear—in 1895's most popular colors.
Men's best mocha gloves—popular street shades—very durable.
Annual Sale of Real $1.75 and $2.00 Gloves for **90c**

Women's 8-button mousquetaire suede gloves—highest quality. . . . Women's 7-stud lacing gloves—in the very best grade French kid—all new shades and black. . . . Men's pique—in latest shades—for opera and street wear—high class glove. Real $2.00 and $2.25 gloves for **1.20**

This is the only glove house in America with the glove prestige and the glove business to control the sale of *two* of the world's greatest glovers,

Trefousse et Cie, Chamont, France . . . and . . . Perrin Freres, Grenoble, France.

Perrin's new Cleopatra Gloves. . . The greatest novelty of the season. Handsomest glove ever shown. All the newest shades. Not shown elsewhere. Mandel's are exclusive agents.

MOON HIDES ITS FACE.

[Continued from first page.]

Chinese, while their foes slept in the expectation of wiping them off the face of the earth the next day. Sam Moy said the 15th of August was regarded by the Chinese much as the Fourth of July is by Americans.

Wun Lung, a prominent figure in the South Clark street Chinese colony, was excited greatly over the event. When approached by a reporter he said:

"Yes, dlagon him swally moon; him swally moon many timee. He no keepe moon down; moon too hot; he spit moon out an' go sleep. By'n by him wake up an' see moon. Him think moon made o' gleen cheese an' eat him again. No use; moon too hot; can't holdee him. Some day dlagon keepee lat moon down; then he eatee up them lilly Jap wojen."

YALE FAILS TO GET THE DIAMETER.

Its Professors Much Discouraged by the Unfavorable Eclipse Conditions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—[Special.]—At the Yale astronomical observatory tonight Dr. Elkin, the professor in charge, and his assistant, Prof. Chase, tried vainly and repeatedly to get accurate measurements of the east and west diameter of the moon, but soon after it went into total eclipse the east line was too faint for accurate work. After waiting till the eastern edge was illumed brightly the western edge became dim and thus it remained till the moon went out of eclipse at about 11:30 p. m. The Yale professors were much discouraged at their failure. The east and west diameter of the moon was exceptionally favorable till 9 o'clock. This is the fourth time the professors have failed when almost sure of obtaining an accurate measurement of the diameter. The times as observed here were: Moon entered shadow, 8:54; total eclipse, 9:51½; total eclipse ceases, 11:27. Strong attempts will be made at Yale to get the missing diameter at the next eclipse Sept. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Owing to the fogginess of the weather and the clouds in the sky no accurate views could be made of the moon in eclipse tonight. Even the exact time of the beginning and ending could not be learned. The principal object of the observation at the observatory was to make correct calculations of the diameter of the moon by observing the time of occultation of fixed stars. There were, however, only six of such occultations, and the cloudiness prevented any advantage being taken of them.

SENATOR GORMAN IS GOING ABROAD.

He Will Thus Avoid Responsibility for Defeat in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman will take a trip abroad in May with his family and remain away until September. In this way he will avoid all responsibility for the selection of a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate and for the subsequent Democratic defeat, which even Democrats now concede to be probable in this State. Of the three avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination Congressman Raynor has been an ardent Cleveland "cuckoo," both in financial and tariff matters, and is therefore not a persona grata to Gorman. Toward State Senator Hayes Gorman has always been friendly and under some obligation, while State Treasurer Spencer might be termed a Gorman "cuckoo." Besides these, there is State Controller Smith, a powerful Eastern-shore politician, whose Gubernatorial bee Senator Gorman was obliged to humor in order to pull Senator Gibson through during the recent convention in his district. To avoid entanglements sure to follow upon his remaining during the contest the Senator will skedaddle, leaving his wishes with his trusted lieutenants and avoiding all responsibility. He will go to Carlsbad and other springs in Germany.

TO RETURN MANY INDICTMENTS.

Police Commissioners Said to Be Included in the List.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The indictments against police officials, referred to some days ago as having been found by the grand jury of Oyer and Terminer, will be reported to Justice Ingraham tomorrow morning. This statement is on the authority of District-Attorney Fellows. Between fifty and sixty indictments, it is said, will be filed. Among those who figured before the Lexow committee and who may be indicted are: James J. Martin, President of the Peace Board; John C. Sheehan, John McClave, and John R. Voorhis, ex-Commissioners of Police; Thomas F. McAvoy, Inspector of Police; Alexander F. Williams and William W. McLaughlin, Inspectors of Police; Henry V. Steers, ex-Inspector of Police; Adam A. Cross, ex-Captain of Police; Anthony J. Allaire, Philip Cassidy, J. B. Eakins, W. R. Haughey, Michael Murphy, William Meakim, Richard O'Connor, James T. Price, Thomas Ryan, Jacob Siebert, Wilhelm Straus, and J. H. Martens, all Police Captains; John Brogan and Gastlin, ex-Captains of Police; Charles A. Hanley, Central Office detective; Charles Heidelberg, Central office detective.

Senator Mainwaring Is Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—Senator A. C. Mainwaring of Warsaw, who was elected about twelve days ago to fill an unexpired term, is confined to his bed at English's Hotel with grip and quinsy and his recovery is very doubtful. Senator Mainwaring has been ill for several days, but was not forced to his bed until Friday.

Kansas Citizens Who Need No More Aid.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 10.—That better times prevail in Western Kansas is evidenced by the fact that twelve counties have notified Gov. Morrill they are in need of no further outside aid. The Legislature had appropriated $100,000 to distribute among the destitute in the western counties.

ITEMS FROM THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1895.

ASSETS	$185,044,310
Reserve Fund (4 per cent Standard), and all other Liabilities	147,564,507
Surplus, 4 per cent Standard	$37,479,803

Surplus, 3½ per cent Standard, $27,258,765.

Outstanding Assurance	$913,556,733

In the above Statement of Outstanding Assurance, Installment Policies issued during 1894, and previous thereto, have been reduced to their commuted value.

New Assurance Applied for	$256,552,736
Amount Declined	39,436,748
New Assurance written	$217,115,988

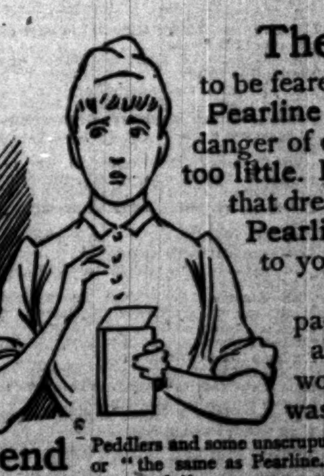
HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

Chicago Branch Office,
2d Floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

This is Rocker Day at The Tobey Furniture Co

There's no Danger to be feared, even if you do use too much Pearline in the washing. If there's any danger of damage at all, it's when you use too little. In that case, you'll have to begin that dreadful rubbing—and carloads of Pearline couldn't do as much damage to your clothes as that will.

Follow the directions on the package—that's the best way of all. But remember, too much won't hurt anything. It's only a waste of good Pearline.



Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

KNOX HATS. Spring Styles all ready. Dent's & Centemeri Gloves. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 and 193 State-st.

WHEN your face becomes eruptive, pimply, blotchy, rough or [illegible] call on JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Bldg., Chicago, or send stamp for 150-page book on Facial Blemishes.

Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 STATE ST.

TWO TALES OF WOE.

MAX WEINBERGER LOSES CLOTHES, JOHN GERMAN MONEY.

In Taking His Sunday Walk the Former Discovers the Latter Dressed in What He Thinks Are the Missing Goods and a Fight Ensues—At the Station the Latter Declares He Has Been Robbed—Had the Money Tied in His Necktie—Other Local News Items.

John German and Max Weinberger are locked up at the Harrison Street Station and the police wish that they were not. Never before in the history of the station have two prisoners made more trouble. Weinberger's store at No. 403 South Clark street was robbed a week ago. Weinberger deals in clothing and furnishing goods. He is particular in his dress and his room over the store looks like a branch of a fashionable tailor shop. Burglars carried away a good part of the stock and nearly all of Weinberger's private supply of clothing. Weinberger lamented and reported his loss to the police. But the goods were not recovered.

Yesterday he started out for a Sunday walk. He was brilliantly arrayed in a new suit. He marched up Clark street until he reached Van Buren, and stood there for a moment debating which way he should go. Just then he saw a man turn into Clark street from Van Buren on the opposite sidewalk. There was something familiar about the man and Weinberger studied his face curiously, trying to remember where he had seen him. Suddenly Weinberger's doubt was ended; it wasn't the man's face that was familiar but the clothing. The suit was one of Weinberger's best. Running across the street he seized the man and in excited tones exclaimed:

"Give me my suit."

The man was not disposed to undress in the street. So he shook Weinberger's hand from his shoulder and walked on.

"That's my suit of clothes," Weinberger cried. "Take 'em off."

Then the fellow, John German he said his name was, walked a little faster.

"Hi, there! Stop!" shouted Weinberger, pursuing the retreating German. Finally he caught up with the man and seized him by the collar.

"I want my clothes and——" He didn't get any further, for German's fist striking his mouth with decided force prevented utterance. Then, for about ten minutes, there was a lively time and the Clark street sidewalk was cleaned better than it had been for years. The men clinched, fell to the ground, and rolled around, striking wildly at each other and ruining both Weinberger's new suit and his ex-new suit, which German had on.

Finally Officer Kyran Phelan came and pulled the men apart. He marched them both to the station, where German was charged with larceny and Weinberger with fighting on the public street.

As German was being led to a cell Weinberger's wrath again broke out in violent words.

In spite of Weinberger's plea German was put into a cell still wearing the clothes and Weinberger was himself locked up. Then it was German's time to make trouble.

"I've been robbed," he shouted from his cell; "some one has stolen $10 from me."

German had previously been searched and nothing of value discovered.

"You robbed!" said the lockupkeeper contemptuously. "You didn't have anything to be robbed of."

"I did, too," replied German. "I had $105 and I've only $95 now. Some one's taken $10, and they've taken it since I was brought into the station."

"If you've got $95 where is it?"

"Right here in my necktie," said German as he took a scarfpin from his neckwear and then drew a roll of greenbacks from the folds of the four-in-hand.

Sure enough there were $95 in the roll.

"There were $105 when I come in here," said German, "and this fellow," pointing to his cellmate, "must have taken the $10."

The police contented themselves with locking it up for safekeeping.

But neither of the men was satisfied. Weinberger says he is going to make trouble because his suit of clothes was not taken from German, and German says he is going to raise a row because he was robbed in the station and no effort made to recover the money.

ROBBERS ORGANIZED FOR PLUNDER.

Many Depredations Around Wabash Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Small tradesmen near Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street have been annoyed a good deal of late by thieves. Last week several shops were robbed. Saturday night John S. Townsend, a jeweler at No. 1554 Wabash avenue, suffered the loss of some valuable pottery he had on exhibition in one of his front windows. To get at it the thieves broke a big hole in the heavy plate glass. The loss is estimated at $500. There appears to be an organized gang of robbers in that neighborhood. They commenced depredations two or three weeks ago by waylaying a woman in front of the First Regiment Armory in Michigan avenue and robbing her of $70. Then they went through the rooms of a boarding-house at No. 1518 Wabash avenue and got away with something like $200 and a watch. Last Thursday night Marquel's meat market, No. 87 Sixteenth street, was entered, and when the proprietor opened up for business next morning he discovered that his stock of meats had been reduced to the extent of a wagon load. Four or five doors east of Mr. Marquel's place Capt. Gates keeps a small cigar store and sleeps in the rear. A night or two previous to the meat market raid he had a call from three tough-looking chaps who dropped in by the aid of a skeleton key through the front door to get any loose change that might have been left in the money drawer and also help themselves to a supply of cigars. The Captain jumped out of bed and ran into the store just in time to see the burglars disappearing.

With the exception of the capture of two men for holding up the woman, no arrests have been made. The people complain that the neighborhood is not as well policed, especially at night time, as it ought to be. Tough characters hang around the low saloons and dives in State and Sixteenth streets so much that it is not safe for a respectable appearing person to venture to walk alone anywhere in that locality after dark.

EIGHT MEN TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

More than Ever Came in One Week Before in the History of the County.

Murderers' row in Cook County Jail will receive the attention of the State's-Attorney's office this week. Eight of the thirty men will be brought into court for trial. During the last week Assistant State's-Attorney Sullivan arranged all the details for these trials. It will be the first time in the history of Cook County when eight persons charged with murder were called for trial in a single week. The list includes Jacob Miller, wife murderer. Jan. 12 of the present year Miller cut his wife's throat with a razor at their home, No. 641 North Wood street. He was jealous. After killing his wife Miller went to a shop from which he had been discharged and shot the foreman, not fatally, however. Insanity will be Miller's defense.

John W. Smith will be called to trial for the alleged murder of William Padden. Dec. 25 Smith shot Padden during a dispute in Patrick Dunne's saloon, No. 1309 State street. Self-defense will be Smith's plea.

John Kemperman will answer to an indictment charging him with the murder of Donald Gruer. Dec. 3, 1894, Gruer was shot on Fifth avenue, near the stairway leading to the Twelfth street viaduct. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died Dec. 5. John Kemperman, Herman Kemperman, and Cornelius Vink, carpenters, had all been discharged from the new Marquette Building, corner of Adams and Dearborn streets. Gruer was also employed there and was known as a strong union man. It is alleged that the Kempermans and Vink lay in wait for Gruer near the Twelfth street viaduct on the evening of Dec. 3, and that during the quarrel that followed his appearance John Kemperman shot Gruer. All the men were arrested, but the January grand jury returned "no bills" as to Herman Kemperman and Cornelius Vink. John Kemperman's defense will be an alibi.

Maggie Tiller, colored, will be required to defend herself against a charge of having killed Charles Miller, colored, at No. 2115 State street, Dec. 14, 1894. The defendant is said to have been in love with Miller. She found him in company with Freda Hunnington and in a jealous rage shot him.

Gustav Lippold will be called to trial on a charge of killing Abraham C. Kries of No. 5013 South Halsted street. The alleged crime was committed Jan. 14, 1894, near Lippold's saloon, No. 957 Fiftieth street. Kries called to collect a bill from Lippold. They quarreled and Lippold is said to have chased Kries out of the saloon and struck him on the head with a billiard cue, fracturing his skull. Last September Lippold was tried on a charge of murder and the jury disagreed.

Sidney Cooper, colored, will be placed on trial for the alleged murder of George Adams, colored. Oct. 14, 1894. Cooper shot Adams at No. 211 Twenty-sixth street. Self-defense will be his plea.

Victor L. Vietchi and James Johnson will also be called for trial.

Henry C. Hastings will soon be put on trial charged with the murder of Attorney Hilliard in the Rookery Building last November.

John Ulazak and Mrs. Anna Mikucz, who are charged with the murder of the woman's husband, Michael Mikucz, at No. 2820 Short street, Feb. 5, will be called for trial during the present term of court.

WILL MANUFACTURE GAS MACHINES.

New Company Incorporated with $400,000 Capital Stock.

A new gas company was incorporated Saturday by Jackson F. Randolph of Chicago and W. E. Pinckney and D. B. Parks of undesignated residences in Iowa. The capital stock is placed at $400,000. Mr. Randolph said the company would sell gas machines for $150 each, enabling purchasers to manufacture their own gas at a cost of 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Meetings of Colored People.

Mrs. Frank Thurman, National Superintendent of work among the colored people in the W. C. T. U., held five big meetings yesterday, the two most notable being at Bethel Mission and Quinn Chapel. Mary Henry assisted at the latter place and Mrs. F. M. I. Henry at the first.

Local Snap Shots.

H. T. Miller was arrested yesterday at the Polk Street Depot charged with circulating improper literature on trains.

Detective Daniel Callopy of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific arrested two men yesterday who had broken into four freight cars and taken merchandise.

Myrtle Thay of No. 179 Huron street, while dancing in Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, slipped and fell on the floor, breaking her right ankle.

The Lehigh University club of Chicago will hold its regular monthly meeting at the residence of H. F. J. Porter, No. 4214 Berkeley avenue, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. A musical program will be given.

In the Maxwell Street Station is a pocketbook found by two officers Saturday afternoon. It contains a considerable amount of money. It was discovered in a hole in the sidewalk in Ashland avenue, between Twelfth street and Thirteenth place.

Dr. Carlos Martyn's sixth lecture in the municipal reform series will be delivered in Association Auditorium, No. 153 La Salle street, today at 12 o'clock; subject: "Relation of Municipal Reform to the Perpetuity of Democratic Institutions."

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—15,893—Frank Wells vs. Edward G. Smith; on ver., $1,868.—164,697—John Hayes, by next friend, Kate Hayes, vs. Mary A. Lonergan; on findg., $50 and sat.

JUDGE GOGGIN—16,330—Neal Morris & Co. vs. Boston Tailoring Co.; on dflt., $2,875, and genl. spec. ex.—16,551—Frederick J. Squibb vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $4,325.

JUDGE DUNNE—3,368—Frederick Kleinow vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.; on findg., $200 and sat. —12,412—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Warehouse Co. vs. Cornelius Bros.; on dflt., $995 and spec. ex.

JUDGE ADAMS—1,550—Charlotte E. Warren vs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co.; on ver., $5,000 and appld.

JUDGE BAKER—7,790—J. H. Kilrain Plumbing Co. vs. M. J. Erright; on ver., $231; appld.—10,560—John R. Gregory vs. Pascal R. McDermott; on ver., $115; appld.

JUDGE SMITH—14,823—Waterbury Mfg. Co. vs. J. L. Patterson Co.; on dflt., $285.

JUDGE GIBBONS—8,458—Mathias Arent vs. C. J. Schmidt, Henry Bosch, and Wm. Holtenocher; on findg., $911 vs. C. J. Schmidt and Wm. Holtenocher; appld.—11,123—Maria B. Holyoke vs. James C. Halloday; on ver., $70.

JUDGE HANECY—3,666—Mark S. Leavy vs. E. J. Thomas; on ver., $155; appld.—4,604—Albert H. Drew vs. The Goss Prtg. Press Co. and John W. Ostrander; on findg., $50 and sat.—4,640—Harriet McVicker vs. McGee Marble and Granite Co.; on ver., $960; appld.—10,501—Aaron Feltenstein vs. Simon Leyser; on ver., $2,490.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE HORTON—128,432—Divorce, Caroline C. Johnson from Julius U. Johnson.—3,004—Ætna B. and L. Assn. vs. Hoover; defi. dec.—5,672—Keen, trustee, vs. Murchie; dec. sale.

JUDGE BRENTANO—293—Dearborn S. L. and B. Assn. vs. Whitlock; dec. sale.—4,837—Charity J. Morton vs. Eugene C. Morton; dec.—3,369—Ryan vs. Montgomery; dec. part.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,734—Divorce, Clara Broman from Willis Broman.—4,710—Smythe vs. Gallagher; dec. sale.

JUDGE TUTHILL—137,870—Village L. and B. Assn. vs. Seymour; decree.—131,682—The Salisbury vs. Schloesser; same.

Today's Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE BURKE—(Branch No. 1)—Nos. 3,298, 3,177, 3,440, 3,443, 3,547, 3,148, 3,257.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 3,341, 3,444, 3,411, 3,118.

JUDGE WINDES—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 3,106, 3,187, 2,329, 3,405, 3,413, 3,423.

JUDGE STEIN—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 3,225, 3,472, 3,474, 3,493.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—Call not extended.

JUDGE SEARS—(Branch No. 6)—Nos. 1,901, 2,678, 3,464.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 7)—Quasi-criminal.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court proceedings yesterday were as follows:

ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

38—Condon vs. Brockwat; motion by appellee for rule on appellant to file sufficient appeal bond.

84—Delamater vs. City of Chicago; motion by plaintiff for leave to file additional briefs.

REHEARING DOCKET.

5—Robey vs. Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company; rehearing denied.

6—John Morris company vs. Southworth; rehearing denied.

33—Gottlieb vs. Miller; rehearing denied.

39—Sinsheimer vs. Skinner Manufacturing Company; motion by appellee for leave to submit additional authorities denied.

47—Willard vs. Pettet; rehearing denied.

48—Daube vs. Tennison; rehearing denied.

CIVIL DOCKET.

8—Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company vs. White; time to file appellee's briefs extended ten days.

29—Hughes vs. Bell; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

37—Dillman vs. Nadelhoffer; same motion.

52—Green vs. Hendenberg; leave given appellee to assign cross errors on record; motion by appellee to raise the amount of the appeal bond from $6,000 to $20,000.

60—Traveler's Insurance Company vs. Pulling; motion by appellee for time to file briefs denied.

62—Illinois Central Railway Company vs. Reardon; motion by appellee to affirm in call of case.

78—Press vs. Woodley; motion by appellee to dismiss reserved to hearing.

79—Whitney vs. Bohlen; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

83—American Loan and Trust Company vs. Minnesota and Northwestern Railway Company; motion to dismiss reserved to hearing.

88—Cribben vs. Callaghan; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

103—Sanitary District of Chicago vs. Loughran; suggestion of diminution of record and leave given to file additional record.

105—Dady vs. Condit; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

169—Grant Land Association vs. People ex rel.; dismissed on short record.

CALL OF DOCKET.

42—Clemmer vs. Drovers' National Bank; taken on call.

43—Silva vs. Hopkins; taken on call.

44—Hebner vs. Sun Insurance Company; taken on call.

45—Hebner vs. Oakland Home Insurance Company; taken.

46—Hebner vs. Palatine Insurance Company; taken.

47—Bolton vs. Johnson; taken.

48—O'Conner vs. Mahoney; taken.

49—Firemen's Fund Insurance Company vs. Western Refrigerating Company; taken.

50—Ames vs. Ames; taken.

51—Hopkins vs. Hemm; taken.

52—Green vs. Hedenberg; taken.

53—Vogel vs. Pekoc; taken.

54—Vogel vs. Dunn; taken.

55—Vogel vs. Febertz; taken.

56—Vogel vs. Conrad; taken.

57—Chicago and Proviso Street Railway Company; taken.

58—Swift & Co. vs. Foster; taken.

59—Sheer vs. Sheer; taken.

60—Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Pulling; taken.

Adjourned to 2 p. m. Monday. Call 61 to 80 inclusive.

No schemes. No prizes. No agents. 15 photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

MAY PASS IN SAFETY.

NEW DEVICE FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT CROSSINGS.

By Its Use the Trolley Car Will Not Go Crashing into the Steam Railroad Train—It Is an Electrical Device and Is the Direct Outgrowth of the Interlocking Switch System Now in General Use—Proves Successful Where Used—Description of the Scheme.

The problem of securing a safe grade crossing of steam and electric railroads seems to be solved. At seven different places on the North Side crossings of trolley lines with steam railroads have been equipped with a new device for preventing the possibility of collision, and although the first plant was put in operation over a year ago there has not been an accident at any of the crossings up to the present time. The device used is the invention of George Gibbs, mechanical engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

Mr. Gibbs' invention is the direct outgrowth of the "interlocking" system used almost universally at the crossing of steam railroads throughout the country. By this system trains may run at full speed across tracks of other roads and be perfectly assured of safety from collision. This is accomplished by having all the tracks approaching the crossing controlled from a central tower. Signals for the guidance of the engineers are placed beside the various tracks at a sufficient distance from the crossing to enable the trainmen to stop their trains, if necessary, before reaching the crossing. These signals are usually operated by levers in the central tower, and are so "interlocked" as to prevent the operators from giving signals to any two conflicting routes at once.

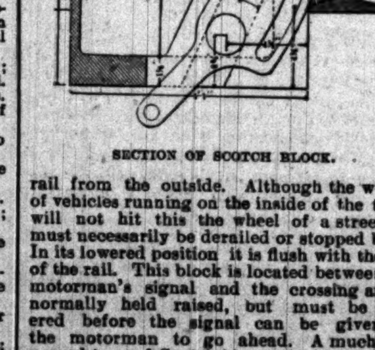
In case of the failure of an engineer to obey his signal when it is set at danger, thereby running his train up on the crossing when some other train has the right of way, or in case of the failure of the brakes to work when a train is rapidly approaching a crossing, a collision might easily take place were it not for the introduction of derailing switches. These are placed between the signals and the crossing and at a sufficient distance to insure the stopping before reaching the crossing of any train that runs off one of them. The derails are controlled like the signals from the central tower, and are so interlocked that before the signals of any route can be given the derails for all conflicting routes must be opened and the signals for those routes set at danger.

Interlocking Tower Is Used.

These methods of insuring safety against collision at crossings of steam railroads have been applied with slight modifications to the crossing of electric and steam railroads. The interlocking tower used is of exactly the same type in both cases. It consists of a small square two-story structure, built of wood and located close to the crossing of the two roads. The upper story or room has large windows on all sides, so that a good view may be obtained in all directions. This room contains the interlocking machine.

The machine is exactly the same as that used in ordinary railroad work. It consists of a horizontal frame set into the floor containing a number of vertical levers about four feet high. These levers actuate by their short arms lines of pipe and wire which in turn move the switches and signals. Attached to the levers is a bed of "locking" which performs the interlocking function of the plant by not permitting the movement of conflicting levers. This bed of locking consists of steel bars sliding in grooves. They are so cut and fitted with niches and projections that it becomes a mechanical impossibility for the operators to give conflicting routes or signals.

The derailing switches used on the steam railroads are of the type in general use. They consist of a switch point on the outside rail which when closed makes the track continuous, but when opened make a break in the rail which would insure the derailment of a train. Derailing switches on the street railroad were seen to be a practical impossibility on account of the vehicles and traffic on the streets along which the trolley lines run, so a substitute was devised in the shape of a "Scotch block." This consists of a block of wrought iron four inches wide and two inches thick which rises up about three inches above the rail from the outside. Although the wheels of vehicles running on the inside of the track will not hit this the wheel of a street car must necessarily be derailed or stopped by it. In its lowered position it is flush with the top of the rail. This block is located between the motorman's signal and the crossing and is normally held raised, but must be lowered before the signal can be given to the motorman to go ahead. A much improved type of Scotch block which will derail a truck without danger of breaking the wheels has recently been invented, but has not yet been tried in actual practice.



SECTION OF SCOTCH BLOCK.

Current Cut Off Trolley Wire.

But reliance for stopping the electric cars is not placed entirely in the Scotch blocks. As an aid to them the ingenious idea was adopted of cutting the current off a section of trolley wire on each side of the crossing. Above each track on the approaching side of the crossing there is a section of trolley which is insulated from the regular run of the trolley wire. This section extends from a point thirty feet from the crossing back about 500 feet. These insulated sections, one for each track crossing the steam railroad, are all supplied with current through a switch in the tower. When this switch is closed the electric cars may run just as on any other part of the road, but when it is opened the current is cut off all tracks on the side approaching the crossing for a distance of nearly 500 feet. This switch is attached to the same lever that operates the Scotch blocks, so that whenever the latter are raised the current is cut off, making it practically certain, no matter how negligent the motor man may be, that the car will stop before it reaches the Scotch blocks.

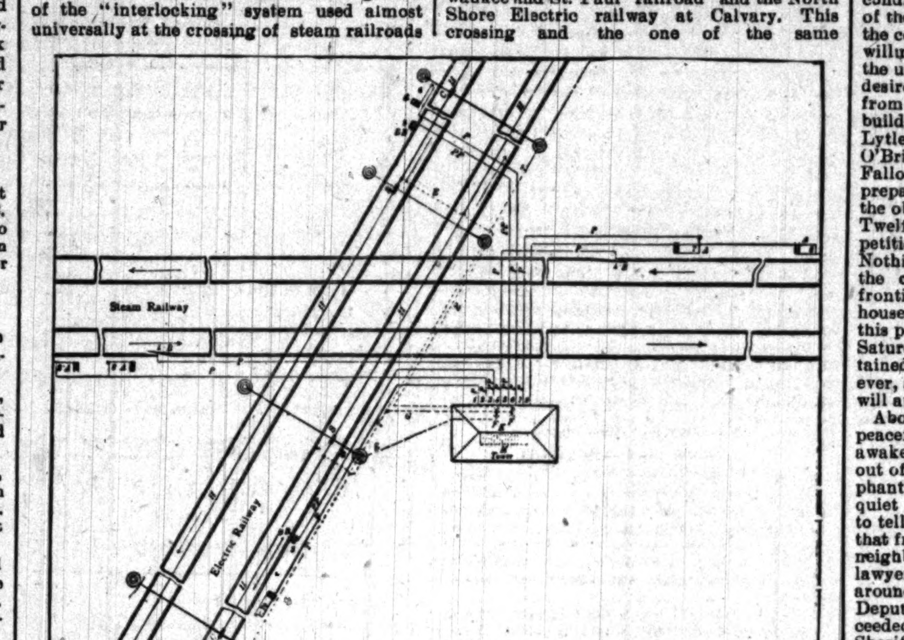
The trolley wire over the crossing itself is always left alive, thus preventing the stalling of an electric car on the crossing from failure of current. The signals which the motorman must obey are of the semaphore pattern, consisting of a board five feet long painted red, standing out horizontally from a square post when at danger, and in an inclined position when at safety. The signal posts, which are about twenty feet high, are placed in the gutter of the street in a line with the trolley poles and quite out of the way of traffic. The signals for the steam railroad are placed in the usual position beside the tracks they govern. At night a red light is shown for danger and a green light for safety.

A clever scheme is used to announce to the towermen the approach of an electric car. The loop of trolley wire which runs into the tower and through the switch there is wound around the magnets of a relay, which in turn closes an electric bell circuit. When current is used from this loop of wire by a street car the relay is operated and the bell rung. The bell continues ringing until the car is on the crossing. The approach of the steam trains is announced either by wire from the preceding tower or by an instrument connected to the track some distance away.

A Success Where Used.

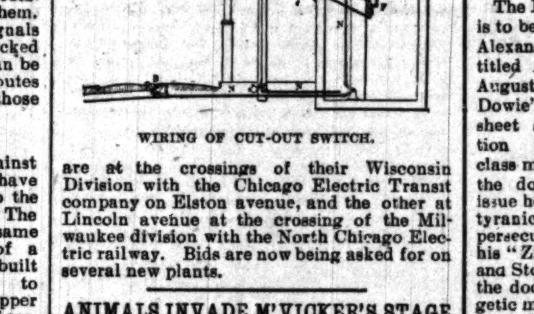
The first place at which this system was tried was at the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and the North Shore Electric railway at Calvary. This crossing and the one of the same roads at Sheridan Park were installed at the same time by the Union Switch and Signal company and were put in operation about Nov. 1, 1893. They have proven a great success and answered all the duties required of them. Since that time the St. Paul road has protected two more crossings—those of the North Chicago Electric company's tracks at Lincoln avenue and the Chicago Electric Transit company at Elston avenue.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has also adopted the Gibbs system of protecting its street railroad crossings, and has recently installed three plants. Two of them are at the crossings of their Wisconsin Division with the Chicago Electric Transit company on Elston avenue, and the other at Lincoln avenue at the crossing of the Milwaukee division with the North Chicago Electric railway. Bids are now being asked for on several new plants.



A—Signals. B—Switches. BB—Scotch blocks. C—Circuit breaker. E—Supply wire. F—Switch in tower. H—Trolley wire. K—Tower. M—Interlocking machine. P—Pipe lines to switches and signals. PP—Pipe lines to scotch blocks. R—Signals on electric road. S—Circuit breaker near crossing. T—Main line feeder.

INTERLOCKED ELECTRIC AND STEAM ROAD CROSSING AT SHERIDAN PARK—GENERAL PLAN.



WIRING OF CUT-OUT SWITCH.

ANIMALS INVADE M'VICKER'S STAGE

Hagenbeck's Aggregation Will Be on View This Morning.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas had scarcely pronounced the benediction at the People's Church yesterday before the task of transforming the stage at McVicker's into a big cage for the Hagenbeck's animal show began. The engagement was to have begun last night, but it was announced early in the afternoon that the big cage could not be put together in time for the evening performance. The first entertainment will be given this evening.

Since the Hagenbeck show left the Midway at the close of the World's Fair the animals have been exhibited in New York and other Eastern cities. Of late the show has been making a tour of the South. On a special train of fifteen cars it came straight here from New Orleans, the run being made in thirty-six hours. The cars were run into a fruit shed on South Water yesterday morning. The showmen desired to take the animals directly to the theater, but word was received that the church services there could not be disturbed.

All the larger animals were in wagons aboard flat cars, much after the style of the ordinary circus wagons. The monkeys, birds, and dogs were in cages, which were stowed away in box cars. The lions had not had anything to eat since leaving New Orleans, and their roar was heard for blocks. The elephant was taken to a stable, but all the other animals were taken finally to the theater. Here a floor of heavy planks had been laid over the stage. The big doors at the rear were thrown open, and the wagons were run in on the stage and arranged in a row around it. The doors of the wagons were taken off and the animals given a chance to see their new surroundings. The dogs and monkeys were stowed away underneath the stage. Animals and birds were everywhere except in the "star's" private dressing-room. That sacred precinct was locked.

At 6 o'clock the construction of the huge cage for the show began. It was forty feet in diameter, or about the full width of the front of the stage. A solid steel railing fifteen feet high surrounded it. This was surmounted by a wire netting running to an apex twenty-five feet above the stage floor. It was after midnight before the cage was completed and thoroughly tested at every point.

The lions went to sleep at dark, but the tigers kept pacing back and forth until the theater was quiet.

BOTH WANT MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Man of 80 and Wife of 13 Repent of a Hasty Wedding.

GREENVILLE, Ala., March 10.—[Special.]—Last Christmas Maj. Samuel Blackman, aged 80 years, married Ada Weaver, a girl in short dresses. Both lived in this county and were of good families. At the time of the marriage the bride and her parents, who approved the marriage, said she was 14 years old. Yesterday both parties came to town and asked that their action be disaffirmed, the bride making affidavit that she was only 13 years old. She will be 14 in a few days. Under the Alabama law a girl under 14 is incapable of contracting marriage. The dissolution appears to be entirely agreeable to both parties.

They Attach the Pipe Works.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.—[Special.]—The Bessemer Savings Bank and Bessemer Land and Improvement company have attached the Alabama Pipe Works at Bessemer for $10,000, alleging attempted fraudulent disposition of property. The attached company responded with suits for damages, alleging $60,000 of assets and only $20,000 of liabilities. An effort at reconciliation is being made to prevent suspension of the works which employ 200 men.

COMES IN THE NIGHT.

DEPUTY SHERIFF TARRIES WHILE SALOON IS BEING MOVED.

Though Some of the Residents at Twelfth and Throop Streets Thought an Injunction Would Be Served the Wet Goods Dispensary Reaches the Spot It Was Traveling To—Dowie Wants to Secure Again the Privilege of the Mails—Other School Stories.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

There is a saloon at Twelfth and Throop streets. It was not there yesterday. The people in the neighborhood are much disgusted that it should be there today, but it descended upon them stealthily in the night time. Though some of them put in the whole Sabbath-day getting an injunction against the grogshop, it seems to have come to stay. There was some interesting skirmishing on both sides over the location of this saloon.

Mrs. Michael Fay, the wife of Dr. Fay and a daughter of Ald. McDonald, owns two lots at this corner. They were given to her as a conditional bequest by her father's will. One of the lots has a frame house upon it, but the corner lot was vacant. Dr. Fay was unwilling to make any improvements owing to the uncertain condition of the title. He was desirous, however, of securing more income from the property and so purchased a frame building located a block away, at Twelfth and Lytle streets, in which ex-Ald. Michael J. O'Brien conducts an antithesis to Bishop Fallow's temperance parlors. The doctor prepared to move his chattel, but was met by the objections of the property-owners along Twelfth street, none of whom would sign his petition asking for the necessary permit. Nothing daunted the wily doctor secured the consent of the owners of property fronting on Throop street. He then hired a housemover named Schultz, and armed with this petition Schultz presented himself late Saturday morning at the City Hall and obtained a permit which ran to himself, however, and not to Dr. Fay, for reasons which will appear.

About 12:30 o'clock Sunday, morning the peaceful residents of Twelfth street were awakened from their slumbers, and looking out of their front windows beheld a dark phantom slowly stealing down their usually quiet thoroughfare. It took but a moment to tell them the nature of this object. It was that frame saloon. One particularly bellicose neighbor named Nicholson hurried to his lawyer and after a great deal of scurrying around, in which Judges, clerks of courts, and Deputy Sheriffs were confusedly mixed, succeeded in placing in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff a writ of injunction restraining "Michael Fay, or Mrs. Michael Fay from moving any house," etc. But nothing was said about the cunning Mr. Schultz. The Deputy Sheriff walked down Twelfth street to proclaim the command of the court to the disturbers of the night. His eye rested on a name over a saloon. It was that of Pat H. Dougherty. There were lights within and the deputy knew Pat. He, of course, must go in.

Once inside there were others. The deputy in confidence told them of his mission. Some of them were friends of the doctor and suddenly became very convivial. The deputy could not tear himself away, and besides he thought there was plenty of time. Song succeeded story and the loving cup was passed until—well, where Saturday were only a few shade trees and a patch of lawn, yesterday's sun shone upon the gilded sign of O'Brien, saloonkeeper.

At Dougherty's saloon last night they were sure, though, that no Deputy Sheriff had been enticed from duty there. Mr. Nicholson, who had secured the injunction, had gone to bed when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE got to his house. He would not talk about the matter.

MARY MAGNER.

[No. 105 Edgemont avenue, Clarke School, Miss Patchel, teacher.]

THAT MAN DOWIE IS AT IT AGAIN.

He Wants His Paper, "Leaves of Healing," Recognized by Postal Authorities.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

The Postoffice Department at Washington is to be petitioned on behalf of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie's proprietary periodical entitled *Leaves of Healing*. It seems that last August the postal authorities decided that Dowie's publication was a mere advertising sheet and debarred it from transportation through the mails as second-class matter. As this arrangement depletes the doctor's pocketbook some $50 every issue he is inclined to look upon the action as tyranical and he characterizes it as "postal persecution." Yesterday afternoon while his "Zion tabernacle" at Sixty-second street and Stony Island avenue was densly packed, the doctor presented the petition in an energetic manner and requested that it be voted upon by the congregation. The motion was then made by one of his lieutenants, "Dr." Spiker, that the petition be indorsed by a rising vote. The motion was seconded by several eager voices, and the congregation arose to its feet. The petition, which is long and full of detail, will be presented to members of the congregation during the week and next Sunday for signatures. And if it fails to receive recognition from the postal authorities, Dowie declared yesterday before the audience that he would himself go to Washington and interview President Cleveland personally. He then asked the congregation if it would pay his expenses to Washington, and a large number of voices responded: "Yes; amen."

LAURA CAMPBELL.

[No. 7138 Eggleston avenue, Englewood High School, Miss Ely, teacher.]

HE IS BOSS OF ALL THE TRAMPS.

George Jones, an Old Scotchman, Who Walks Much.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

Quite an interesting character may be seen each day passing the Hyde Park High School about noon. The person is George Jones, a typical Scotchman who came to this country some twenty years ago. He has since then knocked about from place to place, always walking, until he finally wound up at St. Augustine, Fla., where he remained until the spring of 1893. George has never ridden in a railway coach and, in fact, never intends to. In the early part of 1893 he left St. Augustine to tramp to the World's Fair. His age—65 years—did not daunt his courage, and while he had to struggle with lack of food and water, cold, rains, etc., yet he covered the distance of nearly 1,400 miles in forty-two days, or an average of over thirty-three miles per day. In Georgia Jones was once without food for twenty-four hours. He was compelled several times to sleep on the wet ground and to stay out in the rain for six or eight hours at a time. Only twice did he sleep under a roof. He obtained his food by picking up the lunches which the railway passengers would cast aside before entering a city. Since his arrival here he has supported himself by doing odd jobs now and then. George intends to walk from Chicago to St. Augustine, from St. Augustine to New York, and from New York to San Francisco. He asserts that he will average over twenty-five miles per day and he hopes that by this tramp he will receive sufficient money and notoriety to insure him a living the remainder of his life. Jones does not look over 40 years of age and has not been sick a single moment in his whole life. He will start his tramp as soon as the weather moderates.

GEO. H. ROSENTHAL.

[No. 4523 Ellis avenue, H. P. H. S., Mr. French, Principal.]

MORE NOISY WAR IN LINCOLN PARK.

This Time It Is the Parrots That Are Fighting.

The parrots at the Lincoln Park "Zoo" cause a great deal of amusement for visitors. Several days ago two of the larger birds standing on the same perch became mixed up in an argument. According to their usual manner of fighting each reached for his opponent's topknot. One managed to obtain a firm grip upon the other, but let go so suddenly that his enemy started to do some feats in tumbling, finally stopping head down, still hanging to the perch. Yet it was not sufficiently lowered to satisfy the conqueror, so the hero deliberately pecked its erstwhile friend's feet, causing it to fall upon its back on the floor of the cage in ignominious defeat. Frequently the parrots are worried by the mischievous small boys, but much to the surprise of a few onlookers a woman about 25 approached with her escort and remarked to him, "Wait till I make him yell." She reached up and gave the parrot's tail feathers a vicious jerk, causing it to scream with pain, but unfortunately a keeper was not there to interfere.

F. MCQUIGG.

[No. 168 Howe street, Lake View High School, Prof. Norton, Principal.]

RAVENSWOOD WANTS A NEW STATION.

People Say the Present Depot Is Altogether Too Small.

There is a report that there is to be a new station at Ravenswood like the beautiful one at Oak Park. The present station was built about twenty-five years ago by the Ravenswood Land company. The Northwestern road has since built a small addition. There were then only about eight or ten trains a day, but now there are nearly 100. Ravenswood sends more passengers than any other station on the north branch. In cold weather it is impossible for all the passengers to crowd into the small waiting-rooms. And the people are ashamed of it. The station agent wears blue glasses to show his disgust.

FRANK C. GRANNIS.

[No. 1229 Wolcott street, McPherson School, Miss Summers, teacher.]

SCHOOLBOY CORRECTS AN ERROR.

Rudolph Larsen Acknowledges Incorrectness of a Story Written by Himself.

In Saturday's TRIBUNE there was an account of a highway robbery in Garfield Park. According to the story Frank Day of Centralia had been held up and beaten in daylight by two men. The story had been sent in by Rudolph R. Larsen of No. 483 Webster avenue, a pupil of the North Division High School. Yesterday young Larsen sent a manly letter to THE TRIBUNE saying that there was no truth whatever in the story. He had sent it into the office in good faith, but declared that he had been deceived by an acquaintance who had concocted the tale and related it to him as fact. Larsen first learned of the falsity of the story through a park policeman who had been set to investigate it and who called upon him. He at once wrote asking that the article be corrected and that the Park Commission be relieved of the stigma put upon it. "No one," he says, "can imagine my sore regret at having such an article appear over my name."

THIEVES STEAL THE BOYS' VIOLINS.

Two Exceedingly Mean Crooks Rob Youngsters on Wentworth Avenue.

Saturday afternoon two boys, Peter Laas and John Bristol, left their homes with their violins to take violin lessons. They had some friends go with them. They met a man at Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. He asked Peter and John to go on an errand to Twenty-ninth and La Salle streets. He said he would give them a nickel when they came back. They told their friends to hold their violins while they went on the errand. While they were gone the man whistled across the street for his partner, who came running. The men then snatched the violins and ran. The boys describe the one who sent them on the errand as having a red beard and a red mustache; he had on a blue sweater. The boys' parents have reported the matter to the police.

FRANK E. RUSSELL.

[No. 2618 Wentworth avenue, Harrison School, Mrs. Elizabeth Frazier, teacher.]

Throws His Money Out of the Window.

J. Goldenberg of No. 6020 Wentworth avenue went down to his clothing store as usual Saturday, forgetting all about the $40 in bills he had put in his bed to keep secure from burglars. His wife, not knowing of the hidden treasure, shook the sheet out of the window in making the bed and consequently the $40 was lost. She was not aware of the fact until her husband came up to dinner and looked in vain for his missing money.

MAY ROWAN.

[No. 4737 Dearborn street, Lake High School, Mrs. Wilcox, teacher.]

MASON CITY'S COMMODIOUS CHURCH

Methodists Dedicate a Handsome Place for Divine Worship.

MASON CITY, Ia., March 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Methodist church dedicated at Mason City, Ia., today by Dr. Ives of Auburn, N.Y., is one of the largest and handsomest structures in Northern Iowa. It is built of Mason City gray stone and trimmed with Lake Superior brown stone. Its dimensions are 134x76 feet. The stone tower is 100 feet high. The main room is 76 x73. The Sunday school room just in the rear is 76x61. Doors which slide upward divide the two rooms, which can be thrown together, giving a seating capacity with chairs in the aisles of 1,500. The building, including the lot, cost $40,000. It is a modern church in every way, being seated with opera chairs of quarter sawed oak. These have hat, cloak, book racks, and kneeling board. The Sunday-school room is built in a semicircle and has a gallery above, and below there are thirteen compartments in the Sunday-school room for separate class rooms. The basement has a dining room, kitchen, and pantry. Waiting rooms and toilet rooms for men and women are conveniently located. Very handsome art glass windows have been placed in the church, and it is carpeted with cathedral carpet. The Rev. W. F. Barclay, the pastor, is a worker. This is the fifth church which he has pushed to completion during his ministry. With the pledges promised paid the church will be out of debt.



M. E. CHURCH, MASON CITY, IA.

Dr. Ridgaway Seriously Ill.

The condition of Dr. Henry B. Ridgaway of Evanston, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, is serious. Dropsy has developed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DEATHS.

ARNETT—John C., died March 9. Funeral services at late residence, 1608 Central-st., North Evanston, Tuesday, March 12, at 2 p. m. Seneca Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROWN—March 10, at his parents' residence, No. 349 South Waller-av., Austin, Ill., Fred W. Brown, aged 23 years 2 months. Funeral private.

BLISS—March 10, Mrs. Harriet A. Bliss, aged 68 years. Funeral Tuesday, March 12, at 10:30 from 3410 Rhodes-av.

FARRELL—Capt. Frank H. Farrell, at his residence, 278 Bissell-st., Sunday p. m., of pneumonia, aged 57. Member of Geo. H. Thomas Post. Funeral notice later.

HANSEN—Nicholas Hansen, aged 47 years 4 months and 11 days, beloved husband of Katie Hansen (nee Baer) and brother of Hubert Hansen. Funeral Wednesday morning at 9:30 a. m. from late residence, No. 4000 North Clark-st., to St. Henry's Church, thence to St. Henry's Cemetery.

LESTER—At her residence, 1007 Jackson-blvd., Jane Threadgold Lester, widow of the late William B. Lester, aged 75 years 8 months.

MISINEZOVICH—March 9, 1895, Alexander Misinezovich, aged 44 years. Funeral Tuesday, March 12, at 10 o'clock sharp from No. 1086 Grenshaw-st. to the church, No. 13 South Center-av., and thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

STAUFFER—Passed to rest March 9, 1895, Milton K. Stauffer, aged 38 years. Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday, March 11, at residence, No. 868 72d-pl., city. Montgomery and Chester County, Pa., papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—SILVER LEAD PENCIL, INSCRIBED, "All things come to him who hustles while he waits." Reward. N. B., Auditorium Hotel.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO. Museo and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. Solid Refined Variety this week. 30 Artists and the Cahalloe Family, Fenton Bros., Keaton Sisters, and others. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

THE LINCOLN | 'Phone N. 334 | Matinees—Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.
—First Time on the North Side—
"THE ENSIGN."
NEXT SUNDAY—"GREEN GOODS MAN."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois—rain in south, fair in north portions; north winds, becoming variable; warmer in north and stationary temperature in south portions.

For Indiana—light rain in southern, fair in northern portion; colder in extreme southern portion and warmer in northern portion; northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, west winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

For Minnesota, fair, west winds, warmer in southern portion.

For Iowa, fair in northern, local snows followed by fair in southern portion, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

For Nebraska, fair, clearing in extreme southeast portion, warmer, south winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maxim'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 24 hours.
Abilene	29.80	64	84	W	Fair	Trace
Bismarck, N. D.	30.06	25	28	W	Clear	
Boston, Mass	30.02	40	48	W	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.22	20	32	N. E.	Snow	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.10	40	50	N.	Cl'udy	.08
Charleston, S.C.	30.20	54	64	S. W.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.12	28	34	S. W.	Fair	
Chicago	30.32	22	24	N. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	46	52	N	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.20	26	38	N	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.28	24	26	N	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	30.08	36	48	W	Clear	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	30.30	36	28	E	Clear	.02
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	24	32	N	Clear	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.14	36	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Duluth, Minn.	30.00	26	26	S. W.	Fair	Trace
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	66	72	W	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	30.18	24	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	60	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven	30.24	18	22	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.24	18	20	S. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	44	44	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Huron, S. D.	30.16	26	32	S	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.20	34	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Jacksonville	30.20	60	74	E	Fair	
Kansas City, Mo	30.20	30	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.16	54	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.28	22	26	W	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	56	58	E	Cl'udy	.04
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	44	52	W	Rain	.10
Marquette, Mich	30.06	14	16	S.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	58	64	E	Cl'udy	.01
Miles City	29.94	34	36	S.	Clear	
Milwaukee	30.26	20	22	W	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.90	14	20	W	Cl'udy	
Montreal	30.12	14	22	W	Clear	
Moorhead	30.06	26	30	W	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.06	68	74	S. E.	Rain	.04
New York City	30.02	52	54	S. W.	Fair	
Omaha	30.30	22	22	E	Cl'udy	.16
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	22	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	29.88	62	66	S. E.	Rain	.30
Pierre, S. D.	30.10	32	32	S.	Fair	
Pittsburg	30.12	38	52	N	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	30.22	18	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo	30.12	34	36	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.04	28	32	S. W.	Fair	.01
St. Louis	30.20	38	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
St. Paul	30.20	24	28	S. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.94	52	56	N. W.	Fair	
Santa Fe	30.00	40	48	W	Clear	
Sioux City	30.26	22	32	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	30	36	N	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	32	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Toledo	30.24	26	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	

THE AUDITORIUM.

GRAND OPERA

IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH. Under the direction of ABBEY & GRAU, from the Metropolitan Opera-House, N. Y.

To-Night, Les Huguenots

Mme. Nordica, Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Melba; M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Ancona, M. Plancon, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. Viviani, Sig. De Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12—OTELLO—Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, and Sig. Tamagno, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Viviani, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13—ROMEO ET JULIETTE—Mme. Melba, Miss Hill, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Ed. De Reszke, M. Plancon, M. Mauguiere, Sig. Gromzeski, M. Castelmary, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14—FALSTAFF (First Time in Chicago.)—Mme. Eames, Mlle. De Lussan, Mlle. De Vigne, and Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Russitano, Sig. Campanari, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15—AIDA—Mme. Drog, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Mantelli, M. Plancon, Sig. Ancona, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Tamagno. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 16—OTELLO—With the same cast as on Tuesday evening.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 16—LES HUGUENOTS—With the same cast as on Monday evening.

SCALE OF PRICES—Main floor, $3.50; main balcony, front, $3.00; main balcony, rear, $2.50; second balcony, $2.00; family circle, $1.50; boxes, $35. General admission, $1.00.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT, Rossini's Stabat Mater and Miscellaneous Programme. Popular prices. Branch office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

HOPKINS—State-st., near Congress.

Greater Triumph Than Ever—Flawless Bill. Nothing Succeeds Like Success—When Merited.

Today and All the Week, Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.—10 hours

Vaudeville Monarchs and Beautiful Drama.

The BANNACKS, Greatest Acrobatic Musical Clowns on Earth; a positive novelty. MELVILLE and STETSON, America's Representative Mimics and Vocal Duo. LA PETITE FREDDIE. STANTON and REDDING. MARTINETTE BROS. GIRARD LEON and His Donkeys. PARKER and RETARDO. HARRY BUDWORTH. HERR HERRMAN ZUCHER. GUL BAHER, etc.

John A. Stevens' Beautiful Play, CHRISTMAS BELLS.

HOPKINS' DRAMATIC STOCK COMPANY. Special Scenery. Perfect Production.

PRICES UNCHANGED. Entire Parquet, 30c; Entire Balcony, 20c; Entire Gallery, 10c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.

TONIGHT AT 8. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO. FRANCIS WILSON And Company, Presenting Their Newest Comic Opera Success, THE DEVIL'S DEPUTY. Saturday Matinee Only. No Sunday Performance.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

MIRTHFUL MOMENTS WITH . . . MERRY MARIE. THE POPULAR SINGING COMEDIENNE, Marie Jansen in Miss Dynamite. Scores a Complete Success.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17. . . . DELLA FOX in "The Little Trooper." Jeff De Angelis, Paul Arthur, Villa Knox, and original cast. Seats Thursday.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted.

Souvenirs for Ladies Tonight. The Peerless Comedy Premiere, LOTTIE COLLINS And Her Own TROUBADOURS.

Next Sunday, commencing with St. Patrick's Matinee—Bartley Campbell's "GALLEY SLAVE."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST WEEK—MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

OTIS SKINNER. Tonight, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Night, THE KING'S JESTER.

Wed. eve. and Sat. mat.—The Merchant of Venice. Thur. eve. and Wed. mat.—His Grace de Grammont. Next Monday—THE BOSTONIANS.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

POSITIVELY FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8.

--HAGENBECK'S--

Trained Animals and Zoological Circus.

Matinee Every Day Excepting Sunday. Children at half price during this engagement.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN WATER CARNIVAL

Wabash-av. Twice Daily, 2 and 8 p. m. THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in America. This week, REMORA Family, Mons. CLIGNETTE, CHAS. W. FISH, LOISETT'S Trained Horses, Seals, Dogs, etc. See the New Banquet Float in the New Water Carnival. New Ballet and Fireworks. Positively the Best and Greatest Show in Chicago.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

LAST WEEK WILLARD SPENSER'S COMIC OPERA—THE PRINCESS BONNIE. ELEANORA MAYO, FRANK DANIELS, And Company.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Manager. TONIGHT. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. THE YEAR'S HIT. WILSON BARRETT And his Famous Company in THE MANXMAN.

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SOME GOOD POINTS.

CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

There Is a Better Demand for Money—Rates Are Likely to Grow Firmer—No Exports of Gold in Spite of High Sterling Rates—Reorganization of the Elevated Properties—Review of the Stock Market—Board of Trade Markets—General Financial and Commercial News.

There are some favorable points in the situation. The demand for money is showing an improvement. Bank clearings are materially better. Reports from business houses indicate increased activity. It can be accepted without question that the general business situation is showing some improvement. One does not want to become too enthusiastic, however, over the outlook, for the improvement that is shown so far is not great in extent nor regular in distribution. Probably the most significant feature is the better demand for money. Banks have for some days been reporting an improved inquiry and the statements made by the national banks last week show a material increase in loans as compared with the conditions at the date of the previous statement in December. The money market is distinctly firmer. Four per cent is now the minimum rate for new call loans, although there are still some old loans drawing 3 per cent. The New York bank statement, showing an increase of over $5,000,000 in the loans, indicates that the improved demand is felt in the East as well as here. In London, however, the money market is distinctly easier, and rates are down as low as 1 per cent on three months' paper. The easy condition of the money market there and the tendency toward advancing rates here promise a good effect on the foreign exchange situation.

The syndicate which purchased the government bonds has demonstrated its strength in controlling the foreign exchanges. Under ordinary conditions there would undoubtedly have been a considerable outflow of gold in the last ten days. The rates for sterling exchange have been up to a point which would ordinarily admit of gold exports, but the syndicate has had the gold exporting situation so well in hand that no outward shipments of the metal have been made and a considerable amount of gold has been brought in and is used to build up the Treasury's gold reserve. Local exchange dealers are of the opinion that the supply of bills is likely to show marked increase and that we will probably see no more gold exports this season.

The reorganization of the elevated railroad properties is absorbing more attention than any other matter in local financial affairs. The Lake street reorganization is proceeding along the lines laid down by the management of the company a week or two ago. Bondholders are not signing the agreement with any great amount of good grace, but the indications are that a majority will sign the agreement and the property will be reorganized. So far as the public at large is concerned the reorganization of all the elevated properties is much to be desired. They are at present an exceedingly depressing factor on the whole situation. If their securities are scaled down to a reasonable point earnings will be sufficient for fixed charges at least. The earnings are little if any below a point which would now pay fair return on the actual cost of the properties, and if the reorganizations are carried through on lines which will permit of extensions being built the elevated roads will become as successful properties as the street railways in all probability. The outlook for the Alley company is not entirely clear. A plan has been prepared by some representatives of various interests, but it is only in the nature of a recommendation and has no binding force on any class of securities. It is evident that the stockholders must submit to some sacrifice, but there is little likelihood of their voluntarily agreeing to any plan, and a foreclosure of the mortgages seems probable. The elevated situation, in some respects is quite encouraging. The traffic is showing satisfactory increase, and as operating expenses have been much reduced the outlook has in it far more promise than it did awhile ago. There are many of the shrewdest observers of affairs in Chicago who still have much faith in the outcome of these elevated roads. They declare that they have seen the worst times they are ever likely to see, and they believe that with feeders at one end and a proper terminal at the other the lines are likely to show remarkable improvement in their earning capacity.

An object lesson is being offered to the opponents of the down-town loop in the way of a structure which is being erected by the Lake Street company along Lake street to Wabash avenue. Property-owners find it much lighter and more ornamental than they have supposed possible. There is still much opposition on Wabash avenue, but promoters of the union loop scheme are working away as energetically as at any time and have strong hopes of ultimate success.

The public continues to show apathy towards the local stock market, but in spite of that quotations were pretty well maintained and in some instances they have been advances. North Chicago Street railway has been particularly strong, although the entire advance was not held. West Side developed some weakness toward the close. There has been more activity in City railway than is usual and a good deal of bear talk, but the price is well maintained.

The grain market of last week was unsettled and rather nervous. A fair amount of bullish sentiment has been developed, although the net advance for the week was only ⅝c for May wheat, and the close was within ⅛c of high point. Fluctuations have been chiefly on foreign news. There have been reports of French crop damage which could not be ignored, although they were not confirmed by sustained advances in the Paris market, nor by sustained export buying. The statistics and statistical information presented generally favors the long side of wheat. About the only decided bearish element is the lack of good cash demand in view of the large visible supplies. Clearances for the week were fairly large, however, and if recent estimates of stocks are correct our supplies are being reduced much more rapidly than at the same time last year, even with the indifferent export demand. Conditions and circumstances have been such as to force an abnormally large proportion of wheat supplies into the visible. There has been some evening up in anticipation of the government report today but there has been so much speculation on the amount of wheat in farmers' hands that the estimates given will probably have little effect on the market. There has been some cash business at interior markets and cash wheat is working toward a higher level everywhere. Notwithstanding the fact that this cash business shows signs of improvement and the fact that this month is the one in which crop scares may be expected the short sellers continue to put out lines on all hard places in the market. This has a tendency to check any advance and to neutralize the bullish news furnished from all quarters. The elevator question has been up for discussion in various phases, but the only change in the market occasioned by this discussion was a little temporary decline in wheat on the announcement of the appointment of a Board of Trade committee to inspect the wheat in store here.

Corn has been in a rut for some time, but during the latter part of the week showed signs of independent strength. New York has been relatively stronger than the local market on both wheat and corn. The cash demand for corn, although not sharp in comparison with that of previous seasons, is improving. Receipts are moderate and are sold principally on track to local consumers or through-billed. The action of the Western roads in restoring rates to a 20c basis took some of the edge off the through-billed demand.

The greatest net advance of the week was scored in pork. May pork sold up during the week from $10.32 to $10.95. The entire market for products was firm and the strength is almost abnormal in view of the moderate demand for cash stuff and the liberal hog receipts. The speculation has been in pork with sympathetic advances in lard and ribs. Outside buying on the strength in grain and light offerings by packers brought shorts in and put up prices.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed March 2, 1895.	Range during last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed March 10, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May....	54⅝	53½@ 55⅛	55	59⅝
July....	55⅝	54½@ 56	56	61⅛
CORN.				
May....	44⅜	44⅜@ 45⅜	45⅜	37⅜
July....	......	44½@ 45½	45⅝	38½
OATS.				
May....	29⅛	28⅜@ 29½	29⅛	31⅛
July....	......	27⅛@ 27⅞	27⅞	29
MESS PORK.				
May....10.32		10.35 @10.97½	10.95	11.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May....	6.50	6.50 @ 6.65	6.62½	6.75
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May....	5.30	5.32½@ 5.62½	5.60	5.87½

In wholesale lines orders showed an increase over the previous week almost universally. The spring trade is well under way with the outlook fairly auspicious. The feature in the markets for farm produce sold on South Water street was the material decline in eggs, which was fully 10c a dozen, and 15@16c from the high point reached during the cold weather. The decline was due to a large increase in receipts. Eggs were rushed in from all parts of the country by shippers seeking to take advantage of this high market, and many of them suffered a loss, so rapid was the decline. The receipts for the week were over 23,000 cases, compared with 8,000 cases the preceding week and 3,000 cases the week before that. The prices now ruling, 14@14½c for strictly fresh, are about normal for this season of the year.

The wool market showed some slight falling off in activity, but prices did not change perceptibly. While the market is in no sense overloaded the trade is ready and anxious to fill all the orders available. Business in pulled wools is fully up to the activity usually noted at this season of the year, and shipments to Eastern manufacturers during the week were large. The market for buff hides was decidedly strong; in fact nearly all descriptions were on the boom, owing to a scarcity. However, the activity is restricted by a conservatism on the part of tanners about taking on much stock at high values. It is not among the improbabilities that the coming week will see a fractional advance, particularly in buffs. Dealers in soft coal succeeded in securing business mainly by making reductions in the price. Good Illinois lump on track was offered freely at $1 per ton on track. The stock of soft coal on track is vast. One authority estimates it as high as 6,000 cars.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Atch 4s....62¾@63	1700 M K & T 1st 4s....80¾
53000 Atch 2d....16¼@16½	25000 M K & T 2d 4s..45¼@45¾
10000 C S 1st ct....111	5000 M K & E 1st....85
2000 C S 2d....103¼	7000 M U Tel 6s....112
6000 C & O con 5s..105¼@105¾	6000 N Y C & H ex 4s....
3000 C O gen 4½s..70½@71	....102¼@103
11000 C & O-R & A div 1st con 4s....91¾	19000 N Y C & S L....102¼@103
4000 C B & Q conv 5s..100	28000 N Y E 1st....108@108¼
3000 C & E I gen 5s....96¼	4000 N Y O & W ref 4s....90
20000 C & E inc....11¼@15	3000 N Y O & W con 5s....110
1000 C & N W sf 5s....110	5000 N P 2d cu....82¾
1000 C C & C 6s....94	4000 N P con 5s....25¼@25½
1000 C H V & T 5s..87¾@88½	3000 O & M con sf....90¼
4000 Ed El Ill 5s....106	8000 Ogn 1 m ist....98
3000 E L & B S 5s....96@96¼	20000 O S L 6s tr....90¾
3000 Erie 2d mtg....114	7000 S L & S W 2d in....22
1000 Erie 1st cn gd 7s..127	5000 S P M & M 1st c 6s..116
2000 F W & D C 1st....66¾	5000 S P M & M 1st-M C 6s 99¾
12000 G H & S A M & P 1st 5s....91@91¼	10000 S P of N M 1st....109
	7000 So Ry 1st 5s....86
9000 G E deb 5s....88@88¼	8000 U El 6s....90
2000 I & G N 2d mg....67¼	10000 T P 2d in....22¾@23
5000 K P 1st con....63	10000 U P 6s of '95..102¾@103
1000 L E & W 1st 5s....116	1000 U P 6s of '97....102¾
2000 L E & W 2d 5s....103¼	1000 U P 1st of 1898....103
3000 L S & M S dv bds..112¾	8000 Wab 1st 5s....105¼
10000 Long Dk 6s....128	4000 Wab 2d mtg 5s....64¼

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—M'h 9	Closing—M'h 8
Atchison	600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	800	22	21½	22	23
Do pfd	60	68	67	67	68¼
Amer. Sugar	48,900	100	98⅜	99⅛	98⅞
Do pfd	700	95	94	95	93⅞
Amer. Tobacco	1,100	95	92⅝	94	92⅝
Adams Ex	10	147	147	147	145
Amn. Ex	50	112½	111½	112½	112
B. & O.	1,900	53½	50½	53	50⅛
Bay State Gas	100	14½	14⅛	14½	......
C., B. & Q.	1,600	70¼	69⅝	70	69⅛
C. & N. W.	2,200	88⅛	87⅝	88	87⅛
Do pfd	360	139	138	138	......
C. M. & St. P.	10,700	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	54⅛
C., R. I. & P.	1,400	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞
Do pfd	200	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	......
Can. So.	100	48	48	48	48
C., C., C. & St. L. pfd	10	85⅛	85½	85⅛	......
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3,800	84⅜	83⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Can. Pac.	450	36⅛	35	36⅛	33
Columbus & H. V.	700	20½	19⅞	20½	19⅛
Chicago Gas	1,000	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	71⅞
C. & Alton	20	148	148	148	146½
D., L. & W.	1,800	156⅞	155⅛	156⅛	156⅞
Del. & Hud.	1,800	124	123	124	124
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	34
Dist. & C. F. Co.	3,000	12½	12⅛	12⅞	12¼
Gen. Electric	1,000	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26⅞
Ill. Cent	200	83	83	83	......
Lake Shore	500	136⅛	136	136	134½
Louisville & Nash.	4,800	47⅞	47	47⅞	47⅞
L., N. A. & C. pfd.	200	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
Long Island Trac.	1,100	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
Mo. Pac	1,200	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	4	29	29	29	29⅞
Nor Pacific	10	3	3	3	......
Do pfd	900	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	......
N. Y., L. E. & W	3,800	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
N. Y. Central	1,000	95⅛	94⅛	95	94⅛
Norfolk & W. pfd.	400	10⅞	10	10⅞	10⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛
Do pfd	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
North Amn. Co.	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Lead	900	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
Phil. & Reading	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Pac. Mail	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛
Pullman	12	155	153	153	153
P., C., C. & St. L., pfd	5	45	45	45	48
Southern Ry	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do pfd	9	30½	30	30	30⅞
Southern Pac.	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½
St. L. & T. H.	100	35½	35½	......	......
Texas Pacific	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
Tenn. Coal	200	14½	14	14½	14½
Union Pacific	2,000	8½	8	8⅛	8⅞
U. S. Rubber	3	38	38	38	......
U. S. Cordage	300	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Do pfd	300	8⅞	8½	8⅞	9
U. S. Leather	200	8½	8⅞	8½	8
Do pfd	400	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61
U. S. Exp	5	43	43	43	......
W. & L. E.	400	9⅞	9	9⅞	9⅞
Do pfd	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Wabash	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛
Western Union	2,000	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Closing prices and sales of stocks and bonds:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	250	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Amn. Sugar	6,000	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
Do pfd.	750	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
Bell Tel.	10	191	191	191	191
C., B. & Q.	250	69⅞	70	69⅞	70
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd.	25	98½	98½	98½	98⅛
Mexican Cent	600	8	8	7⅞	8
Union Pacific	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS

$10000 Mex C 2d inc. 7	$ 8000 Atch 4s..62⅞@62⅞
45000 do 4s..........57⅛	8000 do 2ds...16⅛@16⅞
5000 do 1st inc.....12	2000 Det L & N 7s..61⅛

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Alta, 32c; Alpha Consolidated, 7c; Andes, 33c; Belcher, 45c; Best & Belcher, 96c; Bodie Consolidated, 97c; Bullion, $2.21; Bulwer Consolidated, 17c; Caledonia, 12c; Challenge Consolidated, 41c; Chollar, 55c; Confidence, $1.50; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.95; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 45c; Exchequer, 57c; Grand Prize, $1.25; Julia, 1c; Justice, 6c; Kentuck Consolidated, 4c; Mexican, 97c; Mono, 26c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Navajo, 5c; Occidental Consolidated, 5c; Ophir, $2.00; Overman, 16c; Potosi, 51c; Savage, 46c; Scorpion, 6c; Sierra Nevada, 72c; Silver Hill, 3c; Silver King, 10c; Union Consolidated, 58c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 64c.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Closing prices of mining shares: Bulwer, 10c; Chollar, 45c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.95; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 50c; Hale and Norcross, $1.05; Homestake, $17.00; Mexican, 90c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $1.75; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $2.12; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Standard, $2.50; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 60c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Closing prices of mining shares: Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $35.00; Butte and Boston, $9.00; Calumet and Hecla, $285.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $8.00; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $100.00; Tamarack, $140.00; Wolverine, $2.87½.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Choice Grades of Butter in Better Demand—Poultry Scarce and Firm.

The bright weather acted as a stimulus in the markets for street produce. The movement in vegetables and potatoes in particular was large for the closing day of the week. Egg merchants were doing a good business. At the lower level of prices local retailers are stocking up, and orders are large for shipment to near-by points. Quite an improvement was noted in the demand for choice creamery and dairy butter. At 18c for fancy separator goods business is materializing both on local and outside account. However, other grades remain in the same state of dullness. The long looked for activity in the cheese market does not materialize, but prices are ruling steady. Poultry is scarce and a strong market results, the demand holding up well. Early in the day inquiries were active all along the street for choice dressed stock.

Butter merchants did not care to express themselves at any length relative to the decision of the Court of Appeals at Baltimore, which declared the Maryland oleomargarine law unconstitutional. However, it was regarded as a setback by the South Water street reformers. Secretary Littler of the Produce Exchange has telegraphed for the full text of the decision and the exchange will discuss it next week.

The Los Angeles Fruit Exchange has decided, in view of the strong competition of Cicily seedling oranges and the stress of hard times in the Eastern market, to reduce the price of Southern California seedlings 10c a box. This will make the prices $1.50 for fancy, $1.25 for choice, and $1.10 for standards.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 18c; firsts, 17@17½c; seconds, 14@15c; thirds, 10@12c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 17c; firsts, 14@15c; seconds, 8@10c; packing stock, 6@7c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; twins, 9¾@10¼c; Young Americas, 10¾c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 14½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 14c; not strictly fresh, 12@13c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75 per doz; plover, $1.60@1.75; mallard ducks, $2.50@3.00; canvas backs, $6.00@10.00; geese, 50@60c; rabbits, 75c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, common to choice, $2.25@2.75 per box; Jersey cranberries, $3.75@4.00 per bu box; Florida oranges, $3.00@4 00 per box; California oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4⅜c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

HAY—Receipts, 581 tons; shipments, 51 tons. Market rather firm. Demand moderate and offerings light. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50, No. 2 at $9.00@9.50. Mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00. Upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 9@10½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11½c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 10@13c; live turkeys, 7@9c; springs, 9@9½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 72@75c per bu; Burbanks, 75@77c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $2.00@2.50 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Old cabbages, $6.00@7.00 per hundred; celery, 25@40c per doz; cucumbers, $2.00@2.25 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $2.00@2.75 per crate; onions, $2.00@2.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, 75c per 4-doz case; Cuban tomatoes, $5.00@5.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80c@$1.00 per brl; squash, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.25 as a basis for finished goods.

REPORTS OF MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Produce, with Saturday's Closing Quotations.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 9.—WHEAT—There was a surprise in wheat today, for the market closed up with a very bullish movement that brought shorts into line with a snap. The first half of the session was decidedly dull; there was no indication of coming activity, and the shorts were quite courageous, this explains why they were caught napping when the bulge struck the market. There was considerable bull gossip, and it referred largely to stocks. Northwestern receipts were slightly under a year ago, Minneapolis showing 216 cars today, against 231 cars last year. The cash market was in a peculiar condition, the floor trade being dull and very light, with the millers backward on any track offerings, while at the same time they were willing to buy to arrive, and they purchased about sixty cars to arrive at 59⅛@59¼c. There was quite a lively pit trade at the close. March, 58⅜c; May opened at 57c, highest 58⅝c, and low 57⅞@58c, closed 58¼@58⅜c; July opened 58⅝c, high 59½c, low 58⅝c, closed 59⅛c; September opened 56⅝c, high 57⅝c, low 56⅛c, closed 57⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛c. The flour market was firm, with first patents in wood, $3.20@3.45; second patents, $2.75@3.00; first clears, $2.25; low grades, $1.60@1.70.

Baltimore, Md., March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; spot and month, 59⅝c bid; May, 60⅜@60⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼@56½c; receipts, 5,974 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 436,469 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 58¼@60c; do on grade, 57@60c. Corn strong; spot 48¼@48½c, month 48⅛c bid; May, 49@49⅛c; steamer mixed, 47⅛@47⅜c; receipts, 21,559 bu; shipments, 17,143 bu; stock, 394,897 bu; sales, 8,000 bu; Southern white corn, 49@49½c; do yellow, 48@48½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 36¼@37c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; receipts, 1,412 bu; stock, 238,816 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 57c; receipts, 916 bu; stock, 21,132 bu. GRAIN FREIGHTS—Steady, unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash and March, 60⅜c; May, 61⅝c; July, 62⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash and March, 59⅜c; May, 60⅝c; July, 61⅝c; September, 59c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅜c; No. 3, 53⅜c; rejected, 50⅜c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅜c. Rye, 46c. Oats—No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c. Barley—44@46c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 61; oats, 6. Receipts—Wheat, 70,963 bu; oats, 792 bu; barley, 1,070 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 621,000 bu. The increase in wheat stocks here this week is estimated at 425,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm at ⅜c advance, but after early buyers were supplied the market eased off ⅛@¼c, became dull for a time, then through a sudden sharp demand advanced ½c, closed at the top, with sellers ⅝c above yesterday. No 2 red cash, 53@53⅛c bid; May, 53⅝@53¾c; July, 53⅝c. Corn dull, firm early for futures, later on boom in wheat advanced, and closed ⅛@⅜c over yesterday's close; spot firm and higher on call. No. 2 mixed cash, 41⅛c; May, 42⅛@42⅜c; July, 43⅛c bid. Oats—Advances in other cereals helped oats, which closed with advance of ⅜@½c over yesterday. No. 2 cash, 30½c bid; May, 30⅝c bid; June, 30⅛@30⅛c bid. Rye dull; No. 2 offered east side at 57c. Barley nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Toledo, O., March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash and March, 56⅛c; May, 56⅝c; July, 57c. Corn firm, higher; No. 2 mixed, 43⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 43c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33⅛c. Rye steady; cash, 55⅛c. CLOVERSEED—Active, higher; prime cash, $5.65; March, $5.60. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; cloverseed, 700 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 42,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; cloverseed, 1,207 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 hard, 52c; No. 2 red, 52@52½c; rejected, 48c. Corn—Active and ¼@½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., March 8.—GRAIN—Corn—Quiet; steady; No. 2, 41⅛c; No. 3, 41c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 31@31⅛c; No. 3 white, 30⅛c. Rye—Scarce; No. 2, 52½@53c. WHISKY—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.25. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 40,300 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 1,300 bu; oats, 30,811 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 2,100 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 9.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. SPIRITS—Firm; 32⅛c. TAR—Firm, $1.00. TURPENTINE—Firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The British Wheat Crop Escapes Damage from the Winter Weather.

London, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues milder and, according to general opinion, the British wheat crop has escaped damage. The market for wheat during last week ruled firm owing to the light stocks in the United Kingdom, restricted offers, stronger advices, and better demand from the continent. Earlier in the week American advices gave some support to the market, which closed firm, but inactive for cargoes. Parcels were in moderate demand and spot quiet. Red winter parcel from New York on passage was quoted at 21s 10½d. Maize was firm and scarce in fair demand. Mixed American parcel, March delivery, was quoted at 19s 6d. Barley was firm at 3d to 6d dearer. Oats were firm, but not active. WOOL—At the wool auction sales today 12,158 bales were offered. The catalogues were more varied, the attendance was crowded, the biddings animated, and prices were fully sustained. American buyers made further purchases today. Next week's offerings amount to 74,210 bales. The imports this week were 99,439 bales.

Liverpool, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red, winter, 4s 8d; No. 2 red, spring, 5s 2½d; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures closed steady with near and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business heaviest on middle positions. March, 4s 7¾d; April, 4s 8d; May, 4s 8¼d; June, 4s 8¼d; July, 4s 8¾d; August, 4s 9d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 1¼d. Futures closed firm with near positions ¼@⅜d higher; distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; March, 4s 1¼d; April, 4s 1½d; May, 4s 1¾d; June, 4s 1¾d; July, 4s 2d; August, 4s 2d. Flour dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d. PROVISIONS—Bacon firm, demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 29s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 31s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 37s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 33s 6d; refined, in pails, 35s. CHEESE—Firm, demand moderate; finest American white, 48s 6d; do, colored, 50s. BUTTER—Fine United States, 75s; good, 50s. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 23s 3d. RESIN—Common, 4s 4½. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 17s 6d. REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Fore quarter, 4½d; hind quarter, 5½d. HOPS—At London, Pacific coast, £2 10s.

Manchester, March 10.—There was a considerable increase in the activity last week, the stiffness in the prices of cotton inducing holders of discretionary orders to place them in the best possible manner. Prices generally hardened. Business was well distributed over the Indian, Chinese, and Corean markets, and there were moderate sales to South America and the other minor markets. The home trade continued fair. Yarns were firm, with considerable forward business. Strikes are now considered improbable owing to the want of unity among the master spinners. The continental cotton trade is active and healthy.

PRINT CLOTHS SELL AT LOW PRICES.

Breaking of the Record in the Market at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 9.—The week in the print cloth market was marked by the breaking of the record for low prices. Goods were sold at 2 7-16c. The lowest previous record was 2½c. The market had been very dull at 2½c, and outside markets had dropped to 2 7-16c. Sales here naturally followed and then the market became again very dull. There is now demand at 2 7-16c. The buyers are bidding 2⅜c, but even that not strongly. The manufacturers are going steadily at 2 7-16c. The prospect for better business is not good. The total sales for the week were fair. Odds to be made constituted the bulk of them. The regulars sold are for March and April delivery, with most of them for the latter month. They nearly all went at the low price. The sales of odds for the week were on a basis from 2½c down to 2 7-16c. The present inquiry is for odds, and regulars are receiving no attention. The deliveries were off some, but not enough to cause a material increase in the stock. Messrs. Remington and Davol furnish the following statements: Production for the week, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 199,000; stock (odds, 103,000; 64x64s, 54,000), 157,000. Last week's stock, 136,000. Sales (odds, 117,000; 64x64s, 47,000), 164,000. Spots, 54,000; futures, 110,000. Sales for weekly delivery—March, 140,000; April, 70,000; May, 35,000; June, 22,000; July, 16,000; August, 12,000; September, 7,000.

New York, March 9.—DRY GOODS—The week has been one of large sales in all departments and jobbers' stocks throughout the country have undergone considerable reduction, as has been shown by the renewed demand for bleached and other cottons. Printing cloths dull at 2 7-16c. Sales for the week 170,000 pieces, of which two-thirds were odds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Closing Prices of American Railway Shares, with Quotations for Money.

LONDON, March 9.—Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 36⅝; Erie, 8; do seconds, 7⅛; Illinois Central, 85; Mexican ordinary, 15⅜; St. Paul common, 55; New York Central, 96⅛; Pennsylvania, 50⅜; Reading, 5⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 58¼.

Bar silver 27 11-16d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1 1-16 per cent.

Consols for money, 104 9-16; do account, 104⅝.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 2.55; Madrid, 7; Lisbon, 23.25¼; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.30; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, March 9.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 44 pfgs.

PARIS, March 9.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

IS ALL PROFESSIONAL.

WALL STREET DEALINGS ARE NOW NO GUIDE TO OPERATIONS.

Canadian Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio Breaks Have a Dampening Effect on Speculators—Ending of the Session of Congress Fails to Have Any Good Effect—Many Roads in Need of Financial Doctoring—Condition of Coal Stocks—How the Sugar Men Are Getting in Motion.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Special.]—The dealings at the Stock Exchange are so thoroughly professional that facts are of no particular value at the moment as a guide to operations. Many operators had made up their minds that the adjournment of Congress, which meant an end to disturbing legislation for some time to come, would cause such a feeling of relief that buyers would promptly put in an appearance and carry up prices so that those who loaded up prior to that event would be able to sell out at a profit. Nothing of the kind occurred and the bears took in the situation at a glance. The passing of the Canadian Pacific dividend had a dampening effect on speculators abroad, although it was known to be a foregone conclusion by those on this side who had taken cognizance of the serious falling off of earnings for some time, as well as of the piling up of a big bonded debt, rendered possible by a guarantee of a part of the annual dividends by the Canadian Government.

Right on the heels of the Canadian Pacific development came a bad break in Baltimore and Ohio, a former favorite of the Englishmen. The Baltimore and Ohio, in common with other Eastern trunk lines, has had to bear up through a period of unprecedented depression in railroad business and at the same time has made extensive improvements in the physical condition of the road, which, it goes without saying, entailed large expenditures. Officials claim that it is in a better shape than ever before to handle traffic economically and expeditiously, and they look for better results before long.

Roads to Be Reorganized.

On top of the Canadian Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio incidents came the abandonment of the Union Pacific reorganization plan, and the announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that they would take up the Erie plan on the lines set down in a circular issued by them in December last, which, it is believed, renders an assessment on the stock inevitable. There is much work ahead for the financial doctors. The Union Pacific, Erie, Reading, Northern Pacific, Atchison, and Norfolk and Western will all be put through a course of sprouts, and this hangs like a cloud over the whole market.

While the Anthracite stocks were raided on the stories about an impending war the shorts seemed more concerned than real holders. The head officials of companies are not disposed to carry on a destructive warfare, but, on the contrary, will harmonize differences if the situation becomes really critical by making mutual concessions.

If the bituminous coal men succeed in settling their matters on a friendly and satisfactory basis, as now seems possible, it will be a powerful incentive for the anthracite people to get together. The stocks of the bituminous coal roads like Hocking Valley, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Toledo and Ohio Central, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Lake Erie and Western, and Ohio Southern are selling so low that a formidable speculation may easily start if a stop is not put to the rate cutting in Ohio and Virginia.

Sugar Trust May Suffer a Squeeze.

As the business of the sugar trust as well as of the independent refineries during the last three months has been far less profitable than formerly it was confidently expected even by some of the directors of the American Sugar Refining company, that the dividend for the quarter would be cut down from 3 to 2 per cent. On this belief a short interest of enormous proportions was created, and when the regular 3 per cent was finally decided upon a wild scramble to cover ensued. The price advanced from 91¼ to par, and closed less than 1 per cent under the top notch. Since the adjournment of Congress the trust has advanced the price of refined sugars and is again at its old game of trying to earn a quarter's dividend in the shortest time possible. They could not pursue this policy while Congress was in session for fear of exciting hostile legislation.

The short interest is not covered by any means and the stock was in brisk demand for borrowing purposes right up to the close. Should the Reichstag determine to increase the bounty on sugar it would of course hurt the American Sugar Refining company, but it is doubtful whether even such legislation would be permitted to interfere with the bull movement if the Havemeyers and their friends elect to push the advance further. The talk now is of an old-fashioned "squeeze" of the shorts and the insiders predict a further rise of 10 points or so in the near future if the Reichstag does not come down too hard on the sugar industry of the United States.

LONDON MONEY MARKET PLETHORIC.

Share Speculation Injured by Canadian Pacific Collapse—In Other Lines.

LONDON, March 10.—The money market last week relapsed into its former plethoric condition. The Rothschilds' Chilean issue was fully covered within two hours. Any amount of money was obtainable at 1 1-16 per cent. The Canadian Pacific collapse had a demoralizing effect and drove all business in the direction of gilt-edged securities and the mining market, where another boom seems to have been commenced. Buying orders poured in from the continent and immense blocks of the shares of South American ventures were easily placed by syndicates in Paris at a profit. Foreign securities remained fairly firm in anticipation of the Rothschilds carrying through the conversion into 3½ per cent of £21,000,000 of Russian fours.

Home railway securities were very quiet, the traffic reports and Board of Trade returns being unpromising. Mexican and all South American securities, except Chileans, were weak. Argentines were sold on an adverse report by a British Consul in regard to the state of the country. Canadian Pacifics fell ten points, and although a rumor that the Dominion was about to issue a new loan was denied Canadian 3 per cents remained very weak. Grand Trunk securities fell from 3 to 4 per cent.

American railway securities, influenced by the Canadian Pacific collapse, were also in the worst condition. Heavy sales from Wall street and rumors of reduced dividends depressed the market all around. The prices of Central Pacific, Erie seconds, Norfolk and Western, and Pennsylvania were maintained. These declines were made: in New York Central 2¼, Lake Shore 2, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash 6s each 1½, and Denver preferred, Union Pacific, and Reading each 1. The others scored fractional declines.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounting to $1,714,400 in gold and $579,360 in silver. The imports were gold, $1,706,352; silver, $58,200; dry goods, $3,143,480; general merchandise, $6,750,070.

MANAGERS WON'T STAND THE RAISE.

Think Their Employes Are Paid Liberally Enough Now.

Theatrical managers in general think the Theatrical Employés' Union will be unsuccessful in its attempt to raise wages 50 per cent over those now paid. At a meeting held last week the union adopted a new scale of wages, making a 50 per cent raise for night-workers and providing for extra pay for work done in "putting on" and "taking off" a show. A number of Chicago managers and employés were interviewed yesterday, and the prevailing sentiment is against the change.

Manager L. Sharpe of McVicker's said: "The show business in the West is at its very worst and such a raise would be out of the question."

Manager Harry Powers of Hooley's said: "We will not stand any such raise as that. Our house already pays more liberally than any other and we shall fight an increase."

George W. Goodrich, stage manager of the Chicago Opera-House and himself a stanch union man, said: "I don't think the national union will indorse the action of the people who adopted that scale. Such a raise is out of the question. The thing is unjust."

Similar opinions were expressed at the Schiller, the Columbia, and the Grand Opera-House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Time, Places, and Speakers Announced for This Week.

For the benefit of those who cannot attend its regular sessions the University of Chicago is offering university extension classes in certain departments. Following is the schedule for the week:

Monday, March 11—Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, C. A. Orr, "Latin—Cæsar," 7:30 p. m.; Self-Educational club, No. 572 South Halsted street, R. N. Miller, "Civil Government in the United States, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, March 12—Burr School, Ashland and Wabansia avenues, Addison Blakely, "Civil Government in the United States," 3:40 p. m.; Burr School, Ashland and Waubansia avenues, W. E. Henry, "English Romantic Poetry," 3:40 p. m.; First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Stewart avenue and Sixty-sixth street, I. W. Howerth, "Political Economy," 7:30 p. m.; No. 1013 North Halsted street, C. A. Orr, "Latin—Cæsar," 7:30 p. m.; Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, William Rullkoetter, "English History," 7:45 p. m.; Chicago Preparatory School, No. 3715 Langley avenue, James F. Baldwin, "Nineteenth Century History"; No. 804 Warren avenue, George H. Mead, "Logic," 8 p. m.

Wednesday, March 13—Cook County Normal School, Stewart avenue near Sixty-eighth street, R. D. Salisbury, "Geographic Geology," 4 p. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, R. F. Hoxie, "Descriptive Political Economy," 8 p. m.

Thursday, March 14—Central School, South Evanston, Ill., Paul de Compigny, "French Grammar and Composition," 4 p. m.; Dearborn Seminary, No. 2141 Calumet avenue, Henry L. Clark, "Plant Evolution," 7:45 p. m.; Normal, Ill., Charles F. Kent, "Outlines of Hebrew History," 8 p. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, James F. Baldwin, "Nineteenth Century History," 8 p. m.

Friday, March 15—Harvard School, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, Newland F. Smith, "Electricity and Magnetism," 7:30 p. m.; Valparaiso, Ind., I. W. Howerth, "Political Economy," 7:30 p. m.

Saturday, March 16—University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, William C. Sayrs, "Greek for Beginners," 8:30 a. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, George Mulfinger, "Elementary German," 8:30 a. m.; Chicago Preparatory School, No. 3715 Langley avenue, Paul de Compigny, "Advanced French Composition and Translation," 9 a. m.; Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, H. E. Cobb, "Plane Geometry," 9 a. m.; Chicago Athenæum, Room 60, Camillo von Kienze, "Life and Works of Goethe," 9 a. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, C. A. Orr, "Latin—Cæsar," 1:30 p. m.; Chicago Athenæum, Room 60, F. J. Miller, "Historical Development of Roman Satire," 2 p. m.; Chicago Athenæum, Room 62, R. D. Salisbury, "The Evolution of the North American Continent," 4:30 p. m.; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Superior and Rush streets, Charles F. Kent, "Outlines of Hebrew History," 4 p. m.; Dexter Building, Adams and Dearborn streets, Room 69, H. N. Ogden, "English Constitutional History," 4 p. m.; Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, R. M. Lovett, "Advanced English Composition," 6 p. m.

Lecture-Study Department.

In the Lecture-Study Department the following program of lectures is offered for the present week. The hour is 8 o'clock except when otherwise stated. Where no State is named the center is in the City of Chicago:

Sunday, March 10—University of Chicago, Kent Theater, R. G. Moulton, "The Biblical Literature of Wisdom," 4 p. m.; Lake View, Independent Liberal Church, Martine's Academy, No. 333 Hampden court, Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction—The Labor Movement," 10:30 a. m.

Monday, March 11—Minneapolis, Minn., Olivet Baptist Church, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Biblical Literature," 4 p. m.; Minneapolis, Minn., Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Biblical Literature"; Indianapolis, Ind., R. D. Salisbury, "Landscape Geology"; Ashland, Wis., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

Tuesday, March 12—Garfield Park, Warren Avenue Congregational Church, Warren and Albany avenues, W. M. R. French, "Painting and Sculpture"; Winona, Minn., R. G. Moulton, "Stories as a Mode of Thinking"; Ironwood, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic"; Saginaw, Mich., Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction."

Wednesday, March 13—Columbia School of Oratory, No. 24 East Adams street, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Shakspeare's Tragedies—Lord and Lady Macbeth," 2 p. m.; Calumet, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic"; Benton Harbor, Mich., Charles Zeublin, "English Fiction and Social Reform."

Thursday, March 14—Kankakee, Ill., Nathaniel Butler, "Studies in American Literature—Emerson"; San Francisco, Cal., Second Unitarian Church, Capp and Twentieth streets, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "Prophets of Modern Literature—Ralph Waldo Emerson"; Ottawa, Ill., R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Shakspeare's Tragedies"; Ishpeming, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic"; Indianapolis, Ind., Plymouth Church, Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction," 4 p. m.; Indianapolis, Ind., Manual Training School, Charles Zeublin, "A Century of Social Reform."

Friday, March 15—Newberry Library, Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Shakspeare's Tragedies—Othello"; Negaunee, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

Saturday, March 16—Galesburg, Ill., W. M. R. French, "Painting and Sculpture"; Marquette, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 4	13,532	370	41,353	10,122
Tuesday, March 5	4,583	895	30,278	15,474
Wednesday, March 6	12,149	453	41,092	16,039
Thursday, March 7	9,818	684	34,933	7,813
Friday, March 8	4,343	218	34,476	4,751
Saturday, March 9	1,000	50	24,000	1,000
Totals	45,425	2,667	206,132	55,199
Previous week	41,777	2,166	184,800	50,564
Cor. week 1894	53,241	1,077	111,915	52,225
Cor. week 1893	54,124	1,792	92,228	44,906
Shipments—				
Monday, March 4	2,758	46	11,174	856
Tuesday, March 5	2,004	6	6,417	376
Wednesday, March 6	3,872	....	9,518	1,954
Thursday, March 7	3,603	6	12,857	2,257
Friday, March 8	3,952	2	9,302	4,447
Saturday, March 9	700	......	5,000	1,100
Totals	16,889	60	54,268	10,990
Previous week	15,758	165	54,319	7,364
Cor. week 1894	20,476	96	44,901	3,745
Cor. week 1893	18,317	30	46,610	2,006

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Points.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	45,400	206,200	55,200
Kansas City	29,500	47,700	9,500
Omaha	9,000	25,300	7,200
St. Louis	15,500	30,500	5,000
Total	99,400	309,000	76,900
Previous week	90,600	300,800	76,800
Cor. week 1894	106,500	224,400	77,100
Cor. week 1893	105,000	159,000	62,500

Chicago receipts of hogs last week compared with a year ago increased 94,000 and St. Louis 2,000, while Kansas City decreased 2,500 and Omaha 9,000.

CATTLE—There was no quotable change in the cattle market last Saturday. Receipts were estimated at 800, including some consigned direct to slaughterers. About 300 Texas steers, averaging 890@958 lbs, sold at $3.60@3.90. A few native steers sold at $3.90@4.60, and native butchers' stock at $1.75@3.50. Texas cattle declined 30c during the week, and native steers closed 10@35c lower than a week ago. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$5.50@5.90
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	4.75@5.50
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	4.25@4.90
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	4.00@4.65
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.	3.80@4.25
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.40@4.25
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.70@3.35
Inferior to good canning cows	1.50@2.60
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.60@4.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.50@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.	3.00@4.50
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.20@3.60

HOGS—The run was heavy for the closing day of the week and with large receipts expected the first of the coming week the feeling in the market was naturally very weak, prices averaging 5c lower than Friday, closing about the same as the close of the previous week. Packers purchased freely and only 3,000 remained in the pens. The quality was up to the week's average, with offerings largely of 180@250-lb averages. Heavy sold at $4.00@4.50; bulk, $4.20@4.35; mixed and butchers', $3.95@4.40; bulk, $4.15@4.25; light, $4.00@4.27½; bulk, $4.15@4.20; pigs, $3.10@4.10; bulk, $3.85@4.10.

SHEEP—There was no change in Saturday's market for sheep and lambs. Offerings were very small and an early clearance was made. Lambs quotable at $3.25@5.40; native sheep, $2.00@4.60; and Westerns, $3.00@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Sioux City, Ia., March 9.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; yesterday, 1,394; shipments, 426; good, steady; others, weak; $3.90@4.25; bulk, $4.10@4.20. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 283; shipments, 524; steady; cows, $1.00@3.15; bulls, $2.00@2.75; oxen, $2.00@3.25; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.25@3.60; yearlings, $2.00@3.30.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,700. The supply was too meager to make a market and only a retail trade was done at previous quotations. HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 2,600; market weak and 5c lower. Heavy, $4.20@4.40; mixed, $4.00@4.30; light, $3.90@4.20.

Kansas City, Mo., March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,500. Market strong to 10c higher; Texas steers, $3.25@4.35; Texas cows, $2.50@3.30; beef steers, $3.50@5.85; native cows, $1.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.50; bulls, $2.00@4.05. HOGS—Receipts, 5,200; shipments, 1,200. Market steady; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.20; heavies, $4.05@4.25; packers, $4.00@4.25; mixed, $3.90@4.15; lights, $3.85@4.00; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; pigs, $3.65@3.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,000; market steady.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

TIMELY COMPARISONS AS TO MASSACHUSETTS BUSINESS.

Bad Showing for the Stock Companies, Whose Ratio of Losses to Premiums in 1894 Is 58.5 Per Cent—Loss Ratio of Mutual Concerns Only 28.6 Per Cent—The Latter Companies More Particular in Writing Business—Failure of Automatic Sprinklers.

Fire insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts present some curious figures as a result of the underwriting of 1894. Stock companies writing in that State had a ratio of losses to premiums of 58.5 per cent. The mutual companies writing in the same State had a loss ratio of only 28.6. This is a bad showing for stock companies when compared with the figures of the mutuals. Even though at a loss ratio of 58.5 per cent there was some profit for the stock companies. The stock companies collected in premiums during the year a total of $7,478,343, while the losses incurred footed up $4,374,965. The mutual companies collected a total of $3,175,016 and paid out in losses $850,444, making the ratio as given, 28.6. The reasons for the disparity in these figures is not particularly easy to find. It is probably due to the fact that mutual companies write principally upon special lines having men in charge who understand that particular line and who are better able to judge as to its acceptability as a risk than are the men who perform similar duties for stock companies. Mutual companies are, unquestionably, more particular in the writing of risks than are stock companies. This does not apply to all mutuals, however. There are those of the mutuals which will write business which has been refused by stock companies, but on the other hand it is by no means uncommon for stock companies to take risks which have been refused by mutuals.

Mutuals in the Eastern States are probably more particular in the writing of business than they are in the West. They write principally on manufacturing and mercantile establishments where the premiums are large and where as a consequence the individual loss may be correspondingly heavy. A mutual, however, is likely to select some particular line of business as its special field, and the men in charge are selected with special reference to their knowledge of that line. If it is in the way of manufactures the person in charge is, as often as not, as familiar with the workings of the plant in a general way as the owners. He is able, from an examination, to know whether the plant is being run at a profit or not and to figure more closely on the moral hazard than would be an inspector, whose work is general in its character. In the event of a loss the adjuster can figure almost to a dollar the real value of stock destroyed, while the adjuster for a stock company who goes from a planing mill to a dry goods store, and next, perhaps, to adjust a loss on a residence, is not from the very nature of things so familiar with values. So far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned these figures show conclusively that mutual companies have been more particular in writing risks than have the stock companies. The same argument will not hold good, at least to this extent, in many of the other States, but the officers of stock companies might study these figures with profit to themselves and to their stockholders.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS FAIL TO WORK.

Water Supply Is Shut Off and a Sprinkled Risk Is Totally Destroyed.

Automatic sprinklers do not always do the work for which they are designed. There was a recent case in point in Boston in the burning of the Newton and Boston Street railway company's car house. The fire was caused by a live wire, which started a blaze in an electric car directly under a sprinkler head. The dry pipe system was in use in the car barns and the only source of water supply was from the city mains. It happened that a short time before the fire started a break occurred in the mains and the water was shut off, leaving the sprinklers without any supply. As a result the fire spread unchecked and destroyed the building, eleven cars, and a quantity of electrical apparatus. The loss was $30,000.

TRADERS' HAS A NEW NAMESAKE.

Rhode Island Mutual Takes the Name of the Chicago Company.

Insurance companies who make a name for themselves through fair business dealings and years of prompt payment of losses naturally object to having other companies trade on the popularity of their names. The Traders' Insurance company of Chicago, the principal stock company here, has had the honor done it of having several mutuals named after it. The latest is a Rhode Island mutual which has just been started and which is called the Traders'.

Important Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—An insurance decision of more than ordinary interest was given by Vice-Chancellor Pitney in the New Jersey Court of Chancery yesterday. He decided Louisa Borland and her children would have to satisfy out of $50,000 life insurance upon the life of Robert Borland a judgment of $6,000 obtained in 1886 by the Merchants' and Mariners' Transportation company against Borland, who died insolvent. Borland was insured for his wife and children, and paid the premiums, while the judgment stood against him. The Vice-Chancellor holds these payments to be gifts and fraudulent against creditors existing at the time of payment.

Sues an Insurance Company.

The Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage company of Memphis, Tenn., filed suit for $6,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court Saturday against the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance company. The defendant, it is alleged, accepted an insurance of $3,500 on the company's stock at Memphis in September, 1887, and a fire in November following destroyed more than that amount of goods, and the insurance company has refused to pay more than $608.63.

Charged with Violating Anti-Rebate Law.

New York has a law prohibiting rebating of life insurance premiums. Charles E. Bayliss, agent in Rochester for the Mutual Life of New York, has been arrested for violating this law on a charge made by William G. Justice, agent of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York. His specific charge is that Bayliss gave a rebate of 65 per cent to Eli M. Upton on a $50,000 policy written in December.

Change in National Life Agency.

The firm of Hills & Drake, General Managers for Illinois of the National Life Insurance company of Vermont, has been dissolved, D. G. Drake purchasing the interest of Mr. Hills in the agency. Mr. Drake was with the company in Cincinnati for a number of years prior to his coming to Chicago. Mr. Hills continues in charge of the company's loan department in the State.

General Insurance Notes.

E. Vielena and J. H. McGrand have been appointed agents for the Metropolitan Life in Chicago.

The Eastern Insurance company of Halifax will either reduce its capital stock from $250,000 to $200,000 or retire from business.

The New York State Mutual of New York has begun writing business, making its maximum line $2,500. Its officers are: President, James A. Beattie; Vice-President, Jacob Hess; and Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. McKensie.

ITALIAN SOCIETY RECEPTION.

Thirteenth Ward Men Will Receive Gift of Banner—Purpose of the Club.

The Italian Political Benevolent Society of the Thirteenth Ward will give a reception Saturday evening, March 23, at its hall, Western and Grand avenues. The main feature of the affair will be the presentation to the society of three flags. One is to be an American flag, presented by George B. Swift, the Republican nominee for Mayor; the second is to be an Italian flag, presented by Dr. A. Lagorio, director of the Pasteur Institute; the third is to be the banner of the society, presented by Congressman-elect George E. White. Addresses will be made by well-known speakers. The society was formed by E. J. M. Favallini. Its aim is to inculcate a spirit of patriotism for American institutions in the hearts of Italian citizens that they may be better enabled to value properly the liberties of a republican government. The organization is non-partisan.

CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Steel Rails Ordered for the San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

The directors of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railway have decided to begin the construction of the road without any further delay. They have directed the secretary of the company to advertise for bids for 10,000 tons of steel rails. The first lot of 2,000 tons must be shipped within thirty days of the date of the acceptance of the bid. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of rails will lay 100 miles of track, and that about 33,000 tons of rails will be required to build the line as contemplated. About $3,000,000 has now been subscribed to further this enterprise by California capitalists. It is calculated that about $6,000,000 will be required to complete the new road to Bakersville, and all the money required is now in sight. The Southern Pacific monopolists who have done all in their power to defeat the new project have thrown up the sponge and now admit that the road will be built. The new road will no doubt prove a great boon to the merchants and shippers of California, as it will break the Southern Pacific's monopoly, and even should the road fail to earn more than expenses the California people will be more than repaid by the lower rates they will get. But the general opinion is that the new road will prove a profitable enterprise from the start, as it is assured of the full support and patronage of the people of California.

Denies the Ticket Story.

Assistant Passenger Agent Van Dusen of the Pennsylvania says the reports about his company placing portions of unused mileage tickets on the market is all bosh. The tickets were sold in the regular manner and the company cannot prevent holders from selling unused portions of such tickets to scalpers or other parties.

Hearing Is Postponed.

The hearing of the Seaboard Air line's petition for an injunction to prevent the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road from taking any part in the boycott declared against the Seaboard Air line by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, of which the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is a member, set for hearing before Judge Lumpkin at Atlanta yesterday, was postponed for three weeks.

PRICE OF OIL MAY NOT ADVANCE.

Standard Company's Raise at Lima, O., Will Not Affect the Price Here.

Whether the Standard Oil company will boost the price of oil in this market, as a sequel to the advance it has ordered in the crude material in the Lima, O., district, is a question which independent dealers confess themselves as unable to answer. One effect of the rise will be to stimulate the drilling of new wells, whose existence it is supposed the Standard figures will bother the independents in the territory. The Standard has an opposition in this city, against which it has waged a steady warfare. "At present the company is selling oil from its tank wagons in Chicago three cents lower than it quotes in St. Louis where there is no opposition," said an independent dealer. "The difference in freights to the two cities is only a fraction of the difference in price. The trade has watched the opposition formed against the Standard in Pennsylvania, but it hasn't noticed that it has proved strong so far. I think there will be no advance here. There is an opposition and the days are growing longer, and the demand for lighting oil will grow less from now on until next fall."

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

Reorganization Committee,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, March 8, 1895.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY:

The Reorganization Committee formed February 7th, 1895, upon the request of the holders of more than a majority of the capital stock of the above-named company, have prepared and deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK a proposed plan of reorganization, providing in substance as follows:

FIRST: The organization or continuance of such corporation as may be necessary to acquire or hold the assets and property of the company.

SECOND: The issue of the following securities:
$1,500,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent twenty-year Gold Bonds (out of a total issue of $2,000,000)
$7,000,000 5 per cent Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock.
$28,000,000 Common Stock.

THIRD: Each stockholder in the present company, becoming a party to the reorganization, is required to subscribe for said bonds at par to the amount of Four Dollars per share upon the par value of his present holdings, and to deposit his stock ON OR BEFORE MARCH 25, 1895, with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and pay One Dollar per share to the Trust Company upon such deposit, and the remainder as called for, and shall receive said bonds so subscribed for, and 20% on the par of his present holdings of stock in the new preferred stock and 80% in common stock.

The proceeds of the bond issue will be applied to retire the outstanding $1,000,000 of bonds, and the rebate vouchers and other claims as provided in the plan. $500,000 of the new bonds will be reserved, to be issued only in case of an emergency, upon the unanimous vote of the committee, or subsequently by a two-thirds vote of the new Board.

FOURTH: NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on deposit of stock, and application to list the same will be made to the Stock Exchange.

The subscription to the above issue of new bonds has been underwritten by a syndicate.

The reports of the experts employed by the receivers show an available surplus of current assets over current liabilities of more than $1,000,000. The effect of the present plan will be to make that surplus entirely available as working capital for the reorganized company, and to provide a sufficient reserve against future contingencies.

Although the court upon the application of the committee has removed Mr. Greenhut as receiver and placed the assets and property of the company in safe hands, the President and Directors still remain in control of the organization.

Under existing circumstances a judicial sale of the property of the company and a dissolution of the present corporation may take place at an early date. It is imperative that Stockholders should unite at once to protect their general interests and empower their representatives to take immediate steps to that end.

In view of the necessity for immediate action the Committee has fixed March 25th, 1895, as the limit for the acceptance of deposits under the plan.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and form of assent may be had on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.

NATHAN BIJUR, JOHN L. CADWALADAR, } Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the sum of more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars ($66,046.64). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

...Margin Trading Explained. No matter what booklet you may have read send for ours, which is new and complete. It clearly explains margin trading and also defines all market expressions. It's free and will teach you something. Buy some wheat and corn before the big spring advance.
ARBOGAST & CO., 21 Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

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UNDER STATE CONTROL.
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C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., R. 45, 260 La Salle-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
—98— La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

ARE DENIED THE USE OF THE MAIL.

Two Concerns Which Seem to Be Managed by the Same Parties.

Two Chicago firms, apparently conducted by the same man, have been denied the further use of the mails by the postoffice authorities. One is known as The Keller Jewelry Manufacturing company and the other is The Western Sleeve Button company. Both are managed by H. J. Banghart. Neither appears in the city directory. The Postoffice Department alleges that both concerns are frauds. The plan was to send packages of jewelry to people offering to sell the contents for a small price and inclosing stamps for the return of the package if the person receiving it did not want to keep it. There had been several complaints of peculiar treatment accorded those who opened these packages, and finally a man who received one took it to the Postmaster. In the presence of that official the package was opened, the stamps it contained were taken out, and the package was remailed. Back came a letter from the company saying that some articles had been taken from the package and demanding payment for them. The request was refused and action by the department followed. The companies appear to have confined their operations to out of town people.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—HENRY ATWOOD, SON of Henry H. of Johnstown, Rhode Island, who went away in 1883 for Black Hills; if alive he will communicate with undersigned. Information as to death also desired. J. ERASTUS LESTER, attorney-at-law, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR IT—OUR DESCRIPTIVE list, "How to Buy a Diamond or Watch"; the largest stock in the city; we save you the pennies you waste every day. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

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FOR SALE—OPERA SEATS, PARQUET CIRCLE. Room 504, 46 Van Buren-st.

OPERA SEATS AT REASONABLE PRICE. News Stand, Auditorium Hotel.

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ROOM OR BOARD WANTED, NORTH SIDE, IN exchange for piano lessons; valued at $3 per hour. Address X 287, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness for our collector in exchange for new upright piano. SCHULTZ PIANO CO., 259 W. Madison-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper and able correspondent, capable of taking full charge of an office; good penman, neat, quick, an accurate; age 32; married; can furnish references from leading business-men in Chicago; bond if required. Address M V 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY experienced man of 30; am now employed, but wish to better myself; can give good references. Address M V 105, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN of 25 of good address and business college education; references as to honesty from birth. Address M. V. 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; references and bond. LOFSTROM, 98 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PORter; any general work. Address X 692, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR CASHier and general office work; ten years' experience. So. Water-st. Address M V 76, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN, TO do family washing; cheap; lace curtains a specialty; I have a large yard for drying; strict attention to prompt delivery. 3542 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE OR CARE FOR invalid; references. E. G. B., 235 42d-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY, AS second girl; likes children. 3526 Parnell-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL, general housework; references. 255 E. 43d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes engagements by day; good cutter and perfect fitter; $2 day. Address W 887, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER OR COMpanion to an invalid lady; an English lady of many years' experience seeks a situation in either capacity. Address MISS BEMIS, 1500 Noble-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WISHES half day position as stenographer and typewriter; 3½ years' experience; able to take English and Swedish dictation. Address M V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENographer; Smith-Premier and Caligraph operator. Address D. D., 92 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—IN COAL OFFICE; MUST HAVE experience; state age and salary. Address X 693, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED MAN IN PICTURE and frame line to represent large manufacturing house in Eastern territory. L. Bookbinder Manfg. Co., 232 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—A TRAVELING, TO SELL CARpets on commission in the State of Illinois. Address THE CONNERSVILLE CARPET CO., Connersville, Ind.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE MAN TO work city trade; give references. Address M V 62, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE MAN WHO IS A HUSTler and can give good references. Address M V 61, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE, AND successful salesman; give references. Address M V 63, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—20—OF UNBOUNDED ACTIVITY, with good bonds and best of references, to sell the "Morey Burner." "Quick seller"; thousands in use, receiving the highest indorsement; gives eighty (80) candle power; same consumption of gas as an ordinary five-foot burner, yielding only nineteen (19) candle power; suitable alike for the home, store, or office. Why complain of hard times or lack of employment when you can, through energy and perseverance, make a handsome living, by representing the "Morey Gas Burner," the "fin de siecle light"? A. G. MOREY, Main floor, 145 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—WITH INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE of tinware and enameled ware business to solicit jobbing trade of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; must have acquaintance with this trade. Address M V 36, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A1 RETAIL WALL PAPER SALESmen of good address. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. at 136-138 West Madison-st. ALFRED PEATS.

Trades.

FOREMAN—EXPERIENCED, IN OUR HARNESS factory; none but men experienced in Western harness need apply; send references to SCHEFFER & ROSSUM, St. Paul, Minn.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—GOOD ADVERTISING; ALSO TWO MEN familiar with biographical and steel plate work. Manhattan Publishing Co., 1001 Ashland Block.

MAN—YOUNG, TO INTRODUCE NEW PATENT article to the trade; must have $150 security; $6 per week and share in profits; references. Address W 606, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—ORDER COOK; $4, BOARD, AND ROOM. 41 South Water-st.

COOK—GOOD GERMAN; EXPERIENCED ONLY. 4944 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Call Monday at 90 E. Huron-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. 1668 W. Monroe-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED ON POWER MAchines, ladies' waists and underwear; only those capable to command $8 or $10 a week need apply. Also outside hands on wrappers. LUDWIG SCHWABACH, third floor, 179 E. Division-st., near Larrabee-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—A GOOD AND THRIVING WHOLEsale and retail harness and saddlery business in the best city on the Pacific coast; the sole reason for selling is that the owner's health is poor. Address M H 134, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—MILK BUSINESS; FIRST-CLASS; 11 cans handled daily; South Side. Address M V 174, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATED GROCERY store on account of leaving city. 168 W. 13th-pl.; no agents.

PATENT FOR SALE—HALF OR ALL; OBtained World's Fair medal and diploma. Address W 241, Tribune office.

WE WANT A COMPETENT, RELIABLE MAN to take the general agency for our standard food, for stock, in Ohio; party required to have some knowledge of stock and experience in handling salesmen; office and depot will be established in the State, and party must have $3,000 to $5,000 to invest as the business becomes established; the business is of ten years' standing, now established as far east as Indiana, is solid, reputable, and will bear the closest investigation; we can make an acceptable proposition to the party who can show us he is the right man to take charge of the business; correspondence invited. The F. E. Sanborn Company, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A MAN IN EACH MICHIGAN AND Iowa town having over 10,000 population to start a branch of our business; must have from $800 to $1,200; $500 per month can easily be made; no agency or patent right scheme, but a strictly legitimate and bona fide office business, now in operation in many cities, coining money. Parties with the required capital meaning business address immediately J. F. LAWRENCE, P. O. Box 434, Chicago, Ill.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment to sell at auction or buy for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134-136 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing and engraving. MARTIN-GRACE PRINTING CO., 85 Fifth-av. Tel. Main 699.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTERHORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGON, ALSO truck (nearly new). ELY CO., 165 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN 18-ROOM house on avenue on South Side in complete running order; newly papered and painted throughout; full of roomers; will sell with or without lease of house; party must leave; will give big bargain. See MR. FERGUSON, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 70, 11 to 1.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.— High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $2; pictures copied and enlarged.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 88 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS boarding-house; refs. given and required.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HEATED ROOMS with excellent board; $5 a week.

North Side.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING; very desirable front rooms, with excellent board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board. MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Room and board, $4 a week; 2 in front room, $8 a week; rooms $1.50 to $5 a week.

HOTEL LA VITA, DEARBORN AND CHICAGO-avs., newly and elaborately furnished rooms, single and en suite; elevator service and cuisine the best; reasonable terms to permanent guests. F. M. WADE, Manager.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1234 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 33d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

North Side.

TO RENT—371 SUPERIOR—PLEASANT ROOMS; refined family; choice, central locality; references.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL room adjoining on South Side, not above 35th-st. Address C X 368, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—MODERN BRICK AND STONE 8 and 10 room houses at Kenwood and Madison Park, $40 to $50 per month; rent free to May 1 to desirable tenant. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st., or Room 1006 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—BY OWNER—A MODERN BRICK, stone-front house, handsomely decorated; all conveniences; 53d-st. and Madison av. Address M V 96, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD—HANDSOME 9-ROOM stone front houses, 4806 Lake-av., 4805 Madison-av.; $45. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn, R. 4.

West Side.

TO RENT—927, 931, AND 936 MONROE-ST.—Very desirable houses, in excellent condition; every convenience; 8 and 10 room houses; cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

North Side.

FOR RENT—365 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN PINE and St. Clair; 2-story and basement house, brown stone, south front, 10 rooms. Inquire of owner, H. M. LYNCH, 203 South Water-st., Tel. Main 915.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1895–6 WASHINGton-pl. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT— HOUSES AND FLATS ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce, Tel. 1650 Main. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost" newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 6 blocks. Bus to elevated road at Fifty-first-st. every 15 min., morning and evening, and every 30 min. during day. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $13, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—7 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS; STEAM heat, hot water, hardwood finish, open nickel plumbing; also two new stores; choice location; new. 494 47th-st. JOS. CORMACK, Owner.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED FLATS, 6 rooms and bath; 289-293 43d-st.; $30. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM-HEATED FLAT OF 6 rooms, ½ block from "L" station; $35. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, STEAM HEAT, JANITOR service, etc., 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park; special rates to May 1. S. R. MARTIN, Agent on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS; HEAT, gas range, janitor. Call at office 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—50 FIFTH-AV., A FEW doors north from Randolph-st.; good location for any mercantile business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

FOR RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST., NEAR Dearborn. Inquire at 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND McNALLY & CO., 168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW STORES, ELEGANT LOcation, 494 and 496 47th-st. JOS. CORMACK.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 541 NORTH CLARK-ST.; also 8-room flats there.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—

OFFICE RENTS REDUCED.

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

From May 1 next a reduction of 15, 20, and 25 per cent will be made in the rents of offices on the three upper stories of

McVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING.

Splendid location for physicians, dentists, manicures, or light commercial business. Good elevator service; all rooms well lighted and pleasant.

Apply to L. L. SHARPE, Room No. 14, third floor.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR CALUMET BLDG.—front office 30x40; 3 vaults, 7 large windows, suitable for broker, bank, real estate, insurance, or tailor. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE office; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER, $35 AND UPwards. 298 Dearborn. Room 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—100,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR space for warehouse with elevator; good shipping facilities and large, well finished offices, complete with fireproof vaults, etc. Also 150,000 square feet floor space with power, heat, elevator; street on two sides and 20 foot alley on two sides; will divide for desirable tenants; all located on Jefferson, Fulton, and Desplaines-sts., within 1½ blocks of three of the largest railroad freight depots, and ten minutes' walk from Court-House. David Bradley Mfg. Co., 63 N. Desplaines-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. BIGELOW, MANAGER MADISON MEDICAL Institute, established 1850; successful specialists in all chronic blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd.; expert ladies' special physician.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CORLISS ENGINE, 14x42; can be seen running here in city; will sell cheap if taken before moving. W. L. LEE & CO., 273 and 275 So. Canal-st.

VISES FOR DRILL PRESS OR PLANER. MASSEY Vise Co., 35 S. Canal-st. Tel. 4915 Main.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 21 years' experience; bank references.

WM. H. McGILLIVRAY, 3727 VERNON-AV.—Long experience; best ref.; moderate terms.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 98 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL IMPROVED AT $55,000; will net 7 per cent on investment. Address M V 80, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE— 3834 Langley-av., 33 ft. front, detached, elegant modern 14-room residence, in excellent order; parlors, library, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on first floor; 8 bedrooms, linen room, awnings, screens, and storm windows; everything complete; will be sold cheap; too large for present owner........$15,000
Ellis-av., north of 46th-st., 3-story stone front, new and modern, steam heat, and complete in every respect; cheapest residence on South Side; only........
South Park-av., near 33d-st., 3-story modern residence; lot 23x164; excellent order; cheap........10,500
Grand-blvd., near 43d-st., modern 3-story stone front, complete in every respect........20,000
Prairie-av., near 35th-st., 2-story modern brick; 8 rooms; 25 feet front; only........6,500
Lake-av., near 44th-st., 3-story stone front; modern; 10 rooms; excellent order........10,000
44th-st., near Lake-av., modern 2-story brick, 5 chambers; very cheap and desirable; only........6,500
44th-st., near Lake-av., new and modern 2-flat brick building; 23½ feet front; cheap........8,000
Woodlawn-av., near 65th-st., 100x165 to 20-ft. alley; vacant; dirt cheap........$65 per foot
Call between 2 and 4 p. m.
P. F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DETACHED 10-ROOM house on South Side, 4820, 24 and 28 Forrestville-av.; steam-heated; lot 33½x137 feet. See these. GEO. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$18,000.00 MODERN 10-ROOM FRAME house, facing north, in Woodland Park; lot, 50x125 feet. GEORGE W. BROWN, 48 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN FEE, $250,000, A 5 per cent basis; principals apply. Address M V 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE 3-FLAT BUILDING, paying 10 per cent net; choice location; price $10,000. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—13-ROOM STONE-front house and barn; $11,000; equity $5,500; property on Warren-av., east of Garfield Park; want good clear vacant. Address 1023 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—209 WARREN-AV., 9 ROOM HOUSE and lot, $4,500; $500 cash and $20 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera House.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES— $4,000 TO $14,250. EASY TERMS—DONT PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS." INSPECTION INVITED. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list. THOS. H. GALE, R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-ACRE TRACT ON LAKE, WITH riparian rights; Highland Park; $7,500. Address M V 67, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASER, well located block about $8,000. JOHN W. CHAFFEE & CO., Room 507, 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HARRISON TELEPHONE STOCK, 10,000 shares, $10 a share, for real estate or cheap for cash. Address W 886, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON real estate within 5 miles of Court House. No commission. Will deal with owners only. HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law, Room 708, No. 100 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Building, loans money on real estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

FOR SALE—NOTE OF $4,500, SECURED BY 1ST mortgage on real estate, dated Feb. 15, 1894, to run 3 years at 6 per cent interest; will be sold to highest bidder on Tuesday, March 12, at 11 a. m. at Room 516 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, unless redeemed prior to that date.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE LOANS AT LOW RATES A SPECIALTY. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, mortgage broker, 102 E. Washington-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 55 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, IMproved or vacant; funds on hand. Address P. O. Lock Box 1,033.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE. APPLIcations wanted; $1,000 and over; lowest rates. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

NO COMMISSION—IMP'D PROPERTY LOANS; bldg. loans low. DELAMATER & CO., 55 Dearb'n.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—IDLE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 Van Buren.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET, OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— SHIELDS & BRO., —LOANS 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; loans at lowest rates; no delays. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. WM. H. HOLDEN, 91 Hartford Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at R. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

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STEINWAY & SONS.
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THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.

VOSE & SONS.
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Nearly 500 pianos in stock, thus affording the buyer an unprecedented opportunity for selection from an unequaled assortment of elegant instruments.

Musical in Tone. Artistic in Design, and of Matchless Durability.

In all styles, and great variety of natural wood cases. Also continuation of our grand

CLEARING SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

consisting of some remarkable bargains in Uprights, Grands, and Squares, all of which are offered unusually low. Old pianos taken in exchange. A superior line of pianos to rent. Correspondence and inspection invited.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

NEW LOCATION— —NEW LOCATION—
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258-260 Wabash-av.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258-260 Wabash-av.

Ten car loads of new Grand and Upright Pianos were received last week, and are now displayed at our new and commodious warerooms. This shipment consisted of

WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS.
LINDEMAN PIANOS.
LINDEMAN PIANOS.
LINDEMAN PIANOS.
LINDEMAN PIANOS.
STUYVESANT PIANOS.
STUYVESANT PIANOS.
STUYVESANT PIANOS.
STUYVESANT PIANOS.

Many new and elegant styles in all of the most fashionable domestic and imported woods.

WEBER GRAND PIANOS in American and English oak, San Domingo and Cuban mahogany, American burl and French walnut, ebony, etc.

Whether you are contemplating the purchase of a piano or not you are cordially invited to visit our new warerooms and examine this magnificent stock.

NEW LOCATION.
NEW LOCATION.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF— ESTABLISHED 1873. MAKERS OF FINE PIANO-FORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand pianos; easy terms of payment to suit customers; every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented.

$155 each, three Vose & Sons large upright pianos.
$100 One Mathushek, 7 octaves, upright piano.
$145 each, two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$125 One Smith & Barnes cabinet grand.
$185 One Kroeger & Sons upright.
$150 Two Decker & Sons, 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$135 New England upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$110 Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185 One Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150 One Schaaf, walnut case.
$140 One Vose & Sons cabinet grand.
$165 One Chickering upright.
$115 One W. W. Kimball upright.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$75 One upright piano, 7 octaves.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates. One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BY REASON OF AMPLE CAPITAL,
FAVORABLE SITUATION OF FACTORIES,
MATCHLESS FACILITIES,
FORTY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
ENORMOUS PRODUCTION, admitting of
GREAT ECONOMY IN MANUFACTURING,
we are enabled to furnish buyers
THE MOST FOR THEIR MONEY.
KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS received
HIGHEST HONORS at the WORLD'S FAIR
and are indorsed by the
WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICIANS.
ONE PRICE. PLAIN FIGURES. EASY PAYMENTS
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$75, $85, $100 BUYS A GOOD SECOND-HAND upright piano. J. O. TWICHELL, PAYMENTS. 223 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS A LARGE THREE-PEDAL STECK upright piano. J. O. TWICHELL, PAYMENTS. 223 Wabash-av.

$265 BUYS AN ALMOST NEW WEBER UPRIGHT piano. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS AN ALMOST NEW ARION PIANO. PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$200 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS UPright piano. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

MARCH SALE Pianos that have been rented,
MARCH SALE exchanged, dropped from catalogue.
MARCH SALE Square pianos, $40 upward.
MARCH SALE Upright pianos, $100 upward.
MARCH SALE Organs, $20 upward.
MARCH SALE This list includes the following
MARCH SALE makers: Decker Bros., Chickering,
MARCH SALE Hallett & Davis, Conover, Estey,
MARCH SALE Schubert, Steger, Camp & Co.,
MARCH SALE Russell, Arion and Mozart.

These are the greatest bargains ever offered. Prudent buyers should not fail to inspect them. PIANOS to rent, $2 and upward. ORGANS to rent, $1 and upward. Tuning, polishing, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house, 233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, Low prices and easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, PIANOS TO RENT.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st.,
ADAM SCHAAF, cor. Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1873. BUY OF THE MANUfacturer. $165, $185, and $200 each, good tone, durable and well made pianos. Full metal plate, superior action, ivory keys, fine finish, and fully warranted. Easy terms to suit customers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Piano Makers, are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. 219-221 Wabash-av. Secure some of the bargains. $50 to $200 New $150 to $600.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF SECONDhand upright pianos of various makes brought from our old building, which we will close out regardless of cost. Manufacturers' Piano Co. (new location), 258-260 Wabash-av.

$80, $100, $115, $125, $145 EACH; UPRIGHT pianos, all makes to select from; every instrument in thorough repair and some are practically good as new. Easy terms to suit customers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175 FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, SPEcial; shows little or no trace of use; good tone; fully warranted in every respect; easy terms. This week at Lyon & Healy's March sale. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos. CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

$325 KNABE UPRIGHT A MAGNIFICENT instrument; has been rented for a short time and had only nominal use; easy terms. This week at Lyon & Healy's March sale. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUST SELL—GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, $100; beautiful, new oak, large, $175. $10 cash, $6 per month; 50 others; Wegman, Needham, Kimball, Bryant, and others; easy pay; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$125 UPRIGHT PIANO OF GOOD APPEARance in excellent condition. This week at Lyon & Healy's March sale. Wabash-av. and Adams.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS. The Thompson Music Co., sole representatives, 261 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW; cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS TO SOLICIT THE GROCERY TRADE for our "Cash Punch Card System." WILLIAMS, RIDGWAY & CO., 126 N. 6th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL receive bids up to and including April 6, 1895, for the sale of the whole or any part of lots 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in Elston's Subdivision, in the northeast quarter of section 8, town 39, north range 14, east of the third P. M.

Improvements are a three-story and basement brick building on lots 17 and 18, and a four-story and basement brick building, 25x117 feet, on lot 19. Said property is admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes and is numbered 292, 298 and 300 North Carpenter street and 287, 289 and 291 West Chicago avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The property has heretofore been used for vehicle manufacturing purposes.

JOHN C. BURMEISTER, Receiver, March 7, 1895. 378 Milwaukee-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good-luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1825 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian and Hindoo charm; tips on the races.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing (give what you can); proving he knows his business. Letters please send stamp.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Fulda........March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II........March 30........Genoa
Werra........April 13........Genoa
Kaiser W. II........May 4........Genoa
Werra........May 18........Genoa
Kaiser W. II........June 8........Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50. ROUND TRIP, $95 and $100. To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Saale..Tues., Mch. 19, 7 am | Ems........Sat., Apr. 6, 7 am
Lahn..Tues., Mch. 26, 4 pm | Havel...Tues., Apr. 9, 9 am
Trave..Tues., Apr. 2, 9 am | Saale...Tues., Apr. 16, 9 am

SPRING SAILINGS 1895. TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Lahn........Tues., April 23 | Trave........Tues., May 28
Fulda........Sat., April 27 | Ems........Sat., June 1
Trave........Tues., April 30 | Havel........Tues., June 4
Ems........Sat., May 4 | Trave........Tues., June 11
Havel........Tues., May 7 | Lahn........Tues., June 18
Saale........Tues., May 14 | Fulda........Sat., June 22
Lahn........Tues., May 21 | Trave........Tues., June 25
Fulda........Sat., May 25 | Ems........Sat., June 29

NOTICE. Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfers by tender.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. THE ONLY LINE Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Mar 28, 11 a m | A. Victoria, May 16, 9 a m
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 a m | Columbia, May 23, 11 a m
Columbia, April 25, 11 a m | F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 a m
Normannia, May 9, 11 a m | Normannia, June 6, 11 a m

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. from N. Y. Saturdays. 1st Cabin, $45; Intermediate, $27; Steerage, $16.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE and the NORMANNIA in JULY.

For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Berlin....Mch. 13, 11 am | Paris........Mch. 27, 11 am

AND PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. Ohio........Mch. 16, 1 pm | Southwark, Mh 23, 7:30 am. Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Short and direct route to the Continent. Belgenland, Mch. 13, 7 am | Rhynland....Mch. 20, 1 pm. PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP Every alternate Saturday. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOING ABROAD? SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE.

All traveling expenses included, will leave New York during the season by leading steamship lines.

NEXT DEPARTURES:
April 24, s. s. "Majestic"........100 days
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."........89 days
May 25, s. s. "Etruria"........92 days
June 12, s. s. "Paris"........81 days

For later departures see illustrated program, free on application. Ocean and independent railroad tickets everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA." 520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN. The character, record and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) need no comment. F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

CLARK'S EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE. Sailing from New York by first-class steamers on April 13, May 18, June 22, June 26, June 29, July 3, etc. All traveling expenses included. Popular prices, $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Tickets for individual travelers at lowest rates. Send for Tourist Gazette, containing full particulars with maps. FRANK C. CLARK, Tourist Agent, 111 Broadway, or to E. C. Howe, 70 State-st., Chicago, Official Ticket Agents Pennsylvania and Erie R. R., etc.

GOING ABROAD?— NINE PARTIES TO EUROPE. ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED. Will leave New York during the season by leading steamship lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. Majestic for tour of 100 days. Illustrated programs free. Independent tickets everywhere. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing fr. NEW YORK WEDNESDAYS as follows: Teutonic, March 13, 9 a.m | Majestic, Mar. 27, 8:30 a.m. Britannic, Mar. 20, 2 p.m | Adriatic....April 3, noon. For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G'l Ag't, 29 Broadway, N.Y. N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't, 54 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

TO EUROPE, 1895—"GAZE'S TOURS" (ESTB. 1844)—Twenty-five high-class parties to sail semi-monthly. Best steamers. Spring tours by "S. S. Kaiser," May 4th, 57 days, $460.00, and "S. S. Werra," May 18th, 101 days, $750. Later dates; lower rates, $230, and upwards; programs free. Send 10 cents for 112 page illustrated monthly "Gazette" with maps. S. S. tickets by all lines. Henry Gaze & Sons (Ltd.). WM. A. FLETCHER, West. Mgr. Tourist Agents. 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all Continental points. Furnessia....Feb. 23 | Circassia........March 16. Anchoria........March 2 | Furnessia........March 30. Drafts for any amounts issued at lowest rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:25 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:32 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm

WESTERN Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm / *10:30 pm / *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am / * 8:45 am / * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minn., Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 8:15 am / *10:30 pm	b8:00 am / * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am / * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm / * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm / * 3:00 am / * 5:00 pm	* 1:15 pm / ¶ 7:35 am / * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., †4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., †10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sunday. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	3:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	†11:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 1:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	† 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	* 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 6:30 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:00 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 6:00 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa & Kan. City	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:43 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am / * 6:00 pm / *11:30 pm	†11:20 pm / * 9:10 am / * 9:20 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:33 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm / †11:00 pm	* 9:20 am / * 8:30 am
Ashland, Duluth iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	†8:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†3:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:00 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 6:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. A. R. R's—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	* 6:25 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m., †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Ry. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Atlantic Express	†11:20 pm	* 1:45 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 6:20 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:27 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:30 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, cor. Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and [illegible] Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium [illegible]

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN THE RACES OF 1894

TABLES SHOWING STARTERS AS RUNNERS AND STEEPLECHASERS.

Number of Horses That Faced the Flag and the Percentage That Ended First, Second, or Third, or Were Unplaced—How the Sixty or More Jumpers Worked and a Statement of Their Wins and Defeats—Panhandle and Japonica's Good Records.

For the Chicago racing season of 1894 the number of starters, winners, and unplaced horses is shown in the following table:

Tracks.	Starters.	Winners.	Unplaced.
Hawthorne (spring)	524	140	273
Washington Park	419	106	206
Hawthorne (summer)	730	189	365
Harlem	714	178	381
Totals	2,387	613	1,225

From this it appears that of the number of starters 25 3-5 per cent were winners, while 51½ per cent failed to run first, second, or third.

The question of the popularity of jumping races is settled satisfactorily to any observer of the crowd that semi-weekly at Hawthorne greets with enthusiasm the coming of the last race of the day. Although, before this event is decided, trains leave for the city the number of race-goers lessens so imperceptibly that the betting ring still overflows and the grand stand is yet filled. As to the bookmakers, the "jumper," formerly looked at with suspicion, is now welcomed, as a medium of percentages in favor of the layer of the odds as against any other kind of racing performer.

At Hawthorne during the season of 1894 there were nineteen hurdle races and six steeplechases. For these races the added money was $13,400, starting for which there were sixty-three horses, twenty-five of these also performing on the flat. There were fifteen winning horses and thirty that failed to run first, second, or third; therefore the percentage concerning starters, winners, and unplaced horses was practically the same in the jumping and flat races. There were five winning favorites (only 20 per cent as against the 41 per cent of flat races), five each second and third choices, and ten outsiders.

The case of Jim Norvell, against which as high a price as 60 to 1 could be had, probably broke all American records for jumping races. Accidents were few, the more serious happening—that whereby Pat Mike and Duke of Kent were killed—being due to thick-headedness on the part of a negro jockey. A table of the jumpers is appended:

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.
Tenniemore	1	4	1	2
Infringer	1	3	1	7
Contentment	2	0	0	1
Panhandle	3	1	0	2
Gazette	2	2	3	1
Gen. Miles	2	1	1	1
Tyro	1	1	0	0
Japonica	3	1	3	0
Hyosta	2	1	1	3
Goodbye	1	1	1	0
Lampost	1	2	0	1
Capt. Spencer	1	1	2	4
Eli Kindig	1	0	0	0
Jim Norvell	2	0	1	1
Sir George	2	0	0	0
Tammany	0	0	1	1
Belisarius	0	1	1	1
Vallera	0	1	0	0
Speculation	0	1	0	0
St. Brandon	0	1	0	0
Iron Duke	0	0	1	2
One Fifty	0	1	0	9
Pat Mike	0	1	0	1
Little Nell	0	1	1	2
Cassella	0	0	1	7
Ecarté	0	0	2	0
Jacobin	0	0	0	1
Lithbert	0	0	1	3
Silver Tip	0	0	1	1
Aristocrat	0	0	1	5
Little Fred	0	0	1	2
Oaklawn	0	0	0	2
Red Fox	0	0	0	2
Gaylord	0	0	0	3
Rightaway	0	0	0	3
Tom Mackin	0	0	0	3
Gladstone	0	0	0	5
Alvin	0	0	0	1
Satellite	0	0	0	1
Beston	0	0	0	4
Georgetown	0	0	0	1
Dan Sullivan	0	0	0	3
Hartley	0	0	0	1
Fakir	0	0	0	2
Servan	0	0	0	1
Van Dorn	0	0	0	1
Maid of Blarney	0	0	0	1
Adversity	0	0	0	1
Montclair	0	0	0	1
Fauntleroy	0	0	0	1
Bassanio	0	0	0	1
Campichi	0	0	0	1
Miles Standish	0	0	0	1
Tomahawk	0	0	0	1
Rooster	0	0	0	6
Col. Clay	0	0	0	2
Duke of Kent	0	0	0	1
King Crab	0	0	0	1
Prince	0	0	0	2
Harry Smith	0	0	0	1
Vasco	0	0	0	1
Watterson	0	0	0	2
Folly	0	0	0	1

THREE HUNDRED TROTTING MEETINGS.

Table Showing the Number of Harness Races in Various States.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—The harness racing calendar for 1895 includes over 300 meetings. The distribution of these is best seen from the following table, which gives the number in those States which have already announced ten or more meetings:

State.	Mtgs.	State.	Mtgs.
Ohio	65	Kentucky	13
Iowa	41	Massachusetts	13
Illinois	39	Indiana	13
New York	28	Maryland	11
Pennsylvania	24	Missouri	11
Michigan	19	Maine	10
Kansas	18		
Wisconsin	15	Total	320

Not only have the various circuits been made up, but the details of the multitude of programs are in most cases completed. The trainers are thus enabled to lay out the plan of campaign from spring to fall, and under the forfeit system, which so many progressive track managers have adopted, there is little or none of the money outlay that is required by the installment plan of paying entrance fees.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB CHANGES.

President Lawrence's Illness May Make Much Difference in Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Special.]—Many changes in the personnel of the management of the Coney Island Jockey club are likely to take place, owing to the serious illness of President J. G. K. Lawrence. His illness and undoubted withdrawal as a turf official are likely to make a great change in the racing affairs of the East. There is much surmise as to who will be selected to fill Mr. Lawrence's place. J. H. Bradford is ill in Boston, but will come to this city as soon as he is able to travel with safety. Cornelius Fellowes, who was made Secretary of the club when Mr. Lawrence was chosen President, may be selected to act as President pending a regular election. There may be a complete reorganization of the club as soon as the Legislature has settled the racing situation. Should the Legislature permit racing the full list of stakes and purses to be raced for at the June meeting will be announced.

Entries for Joliet Trotting Races.

JOLIET, Ill., March 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—A majority of the purses offered by Inwood Park company for the summer race meeting July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1 and 2 have filled satisfactorily, and a successful meeting is now assured, $15,000 in purses being offered. Following is a list of the closed entries and the number entered: Two-year-old pace, 16; 2:40 trot, 25; 2:24 trot, 22; 2:24 pace, 18; 3-year-old trot, 18; 2:20 pace, 24; 3-year-old trot, 27. The class races will be advertised in July.

Few Bets in the Winter Book.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—Future betting here on the Chicago Derby and the National Derby shows little change. Lissak and Diggs are the favorites at 10 to 1, with The Butterflies, Melrose, The Commoner, Agitator, Eurania, Flying Dutchman, Gotham, and Magian at 20 to 1. [illegible] Applause, Belasco, Counter Tenor, Connoisseur, Halma, Leo Lake, Laureate, Rey Del Carreres, Simon W., and Salvation are at 30 to 1. The others range up to 200 to 1. No bets of any consequence have as yet been recorded. There is no book on the Brooklyn.

New Ohio Trotting Circuit.

CANTON, O., March 10.—[Special.]—Canton, Rockport, and Youngstown have gone into a trotting circuit. They will take in two other towns, probably Akron and Warren, to complete it. James P. Kennedy of Youngstown is President and J. M. McCarty of Canton Secretary. Dates of the first series are: Rockport, June 18, 19, and 20; Canton, June 25, 26, and 27; Youngstown, July 2, 3, and 4.

PLAINT OF A CYCLE MANUFACTURER.

Can See No Reason for a Discriminating Tax on His Business.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in the press that Mr. Weston at Springfield, Ill., introduced a bill in the Legislature "to extend the powers of the City Council in cities and the Board of Trustees in Villages." It provides that "the City Council in cities and the Board of Trustees in villages shall have the power to license and regulate persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing, changing, altering, or repairing bicycles or tricycles or dealing in second-hand bicycles or tricycles." This astonished me and I should like to know why this discrimination is made against the manufacturer of bicycles. Why should it be necessary for the manufacturers of bicycles to be licensed more than the manufacturers of carriages or of machinery of any kind? What is there peculiar about the manufacturer of bicycles that should demand that he be licensed, whilst all other manufacturers go free? I do not know of anything derogatory in the business that should cause him to be a special object for license. People that are licensed are generally those that need police supervision—saloonkeepers, some people think gamblers, pawn-shops, hackmen, peddlers, and such people as use the public highways to do their business upon. There is nothing criminal in either the manufacturing or riding of a bicycle. It is true that the bicycle has come into prominent notice by its extended use, but, as far as I know, it has always been a source of good to those who have adopted this mode of conveyance. There is no question of the health-giving properties of the exercise, in fact any exercise that compels people to be in the open air must be of benefit to the human race. The manufacturers of bicycles rather think they have been of value to the human race. They have introduced a sport that without doubt increases the physical qualifications of mankind, and I am satisfied after a generation or more have used the bicycle its effect on the health of the general public will be seen and fully appreciated. A little over a decade ago the bicycle was almost unknown and few manufacturers had the energy and pluck to embark in the business when practically all the world laughed at them, thought it was a fad, and predicted the early downfall of the sport and of the manufacturer. Contrary to the opinion of the grand majority it has proven otherwise. The bicycle has come to stay. It is no longer a fad, it is a sport, and a grand sport. At the same time it is a necessity to thousands who use the vehicle in journeying from place to place. Those few men who, in the earlier days entered into the business of cycle manufacturing, did not in any way interfere with any existing business. They brought absolutely a new element of business, creating labor, which is beneficial to any country or community. This city has been fortunate enough to have a number of bicycle plants located here and it seems, for the reason that they have prospered and grown large, that something about them must be classed as criminal, and it is necessary that they be licensed and under the surveillance of the law. I do not think that any other city in America or any other State would think of licensing or discriminating against any particular class of manufacturers, especially against one that, as I have already stated, brought an entirely new element of business into the community. There are scores of towns in this country inviting manufacturers of bicycles to settle with them, offering bonuses, etc., and it would seem to me that if any discriminative legislation should take place, why, manufacturers would likely move to other towns where they would be welcomed. The manufacturer of bicycles is a high-class manufacturer, using the best and most improved machinery and skilled labor. The users of bicycles, as a rule, are the better or industrious class and it is a well-known fact that when any person becomes an advocate of cycling he becomes the best kind of a citizen, invariably temperate, seldom frequenting the saloons or places of evil resort, preferring the open air and exercise. I have been told several times by people connected with the Citizens' League, and other such societies for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, that the introduction of bicycles has done more toward keeping minors out of the saloons than all the work of the different leagues. If such is the case, why this discriminative legislation? I simply write these thoughts to find out if public sentiment is such that a discriminating license of this kind is considered proper and just.

R. PHILIP GORMULLY.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT FOR A POLO LEAGUE.

The Plan Is to Play in Rinks—Game On with Racine.

A movement is on foot, backed by F. S. Owens and A. E. Reynolds of Chicago and F. Sugden of Racine, Wis., to organize a National Polo League for the season of 1895-'96, which will take in the Cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Oshkosh, Janesville, and Racine. The games will be played on roller rinks. The Chicago club is negotiating to lease either Tattersall's or the Horse Exchange for next season's sport. Next Saturday the Chicago polo team will go to Racine to play the club of that city. The local representatives will be A. E. Reynolds, Richard Moore, S. G. McHardy, Edward Taylor, Frank Fahnestock, George Emerson, and H. Gilmore.

Lowering of the Billiard Table.

The late improvement in lowering the bed of a billiard table was suggested by the French. Previous to 1870 American tables were two inches higher than those now commonly in use, and the innovation was first given a test in a match played in Chicago between Henry Rhines and John W. Coon. Ives has gone on record with the statement that the lowering of the table materially contributed to his 48 grand average in 3,600 points made in New York City.

Referee's Decision Is Final.

Editor of The Tribune: Nearing the close of a tournament (balk line) where every game is of vital importance, A and B are contestants. A needing five points to go out, runs three and counts on the fourth shot, but barely hits the second ball. B calls for a decision from referee, who says he did not see it (was not watching it in fact). A is forced to give it up, and B finishes the game, beating A two points. The marker, scorer, a dozen of the audience, and even B himself, after the game is decided, say they saw the fourth shot count. The referee's decision alters the entire possible result of the tournament. Had he been paying strict attention he could not have failed to see the count. Is there any rule or precedent to decide the point at issue, and must the referee's decision be considered final?

A PLAYER.

General Sporting Notes.

Stanton Abbott, the English lightweight, and Charlie Ghering will fight tonight in Baltimore.

Frank Slavin and Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," will fight tonight at Halborn, England.

The Atlas Baseball club has signed Gies of last year's Brands, Tebbien, and W. Miller, late of the Southern league.

George Spears, an expert amateur billiardist from Jackson, Mich., with a straight rail record of over 2,000, is in the city.

Tommy West and Frank O'Neil will engage in a six-round glove contest and Jack Hanlon and Jack Lyons will contest five rounds at the Waverly Theater tonight.

Sol Van Ulm, holder of the fourteen-inch balk-line amateur billiard championship of Chicago, and Ed C. Rein will play for that title at Bensinger's Hall Saturday evening.

The Russian imperial yacht is to be launched today, the birthday of Alexander. The yacht is said to be the largest ever constructed, being of 5,300 tons and 430 feet in length. It is named Standard, and when complete, is said, will represent a cost of £400,000.

Billy Murphy, who was defeated for the world's featherweight championship at Cleveland by Jack Ryan, returned in a badly bruised condition Saturday. Murphy asserts that Ryan was six pounds overweight, and consequently could not win the featherweight title.

Jim Purcell, lightweight, knocked out William Spurk, a 130-pound man, in three rounds at a South Side resort yesterday. Honors were easy in the first round, each landing several stiff swings and punches. Purcell forced the fighting in the second and had away the better of the round. After a minute's sparring in the third Purcell landed a right swing on the jaw, and Jack Lawson, the referee, counted Spurk out.

JOB PRINTERS TO FORM A NEW UNION

Committees Appointed to Canvass the Situation and Report Later.

Job printers who think they have not received beneficial legislation from Typographical Union No. 16 met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to confer in regard to an independent union. It was not the intention, it was announced, to secede from No. 16. Committees were appointed to canvass the situation among the job printers and see what could be accomplished by organization for preserving the present scale of wages. These committees will report at a meeting to be held within a week or ten days.

FOOTBALL IN DANGER.

THE GAME THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION FROM ALL SIDES.

Meetings of College Authorities and Playing Experts to Be Held East and West to Modify the Rules—What the Captains of the Teams Think of the Sport and How They Propose to Change It—"Bob" Emmons' Radical Suggestions—General Sporting News.

Football appears just now to be a doomed sport. It is being attacked from every side and even the players themselves declare that if the game is to be saved it must be radically reformed. Meetings of college Presidents have been held to formulate rules for the modification of the sport, officers of the football associations both East and West have summoned the experts to appear before them, the press is making vigorous attacks, college faculties are denouncing the sport, and one of the Massachusetts legislators has prepared a bill calling for its complete abolition within that State. With such a multiplicity of foes it can hardly be expected that football will survive as it has been played by college and athletic club teams for the last few years.

It is not the only college sport that is in for reformation. There seems to be a feeling that athletics is running away with everything else at the colleges, and the faculties are calling a halt. Princeton and Yale have refused to play games this season with the University of Pennsylvania. At Princeton the reason assigned is that the rivalry between the two colleges is getting too hot and that the athletic spirit is running too high. From Philadelphia comes the retort that Princeton is afraid to play again because its team was beaten at football by the Pennsylvanians last fall. The same spirit prevails in great measure among the Western colleges. Rules are being adopted to curb all the sports in which college athletes engage, and an effort is being made to keep them all within proper bounds. It has brought on a great deal of ill feeling between students and faculties.

Roughness Not the Only Objection.

The roughness or alleged brutality of football is by no means the only argument brought against it. Professionalism, pugilism, rowdyism, and a lot of words of disagreeable sound are coming to be used in connection with the game. The notoriety the players enjoy during the football season, the great expense attached to training a team, the time the game takes from study, and the "prize fight spirit" with which people go to see the great Thanksgiving games are all urged as reasons why the rules should be modified.

The Intercollegiate Football Advisory committee of the East will hold a meeting in New York next week to see what can be done in the way of changing the rules, so as to remove the objectionable features of the game. The football experts of the Western colleges have been summoned to meet at Northwestern University March 29 for the same purpose. Representatives will be sent to both meetings from the principal colleges.

Although the game is so vigorously condemned on all sides, some of the players declare that all that needs to be done is to secure the proper enforcement of the rules already in the books. An additional umpire, to watch for "slugging" and intentional rough or foul play, with full power to punish those offenses, it is claimed by some of the players, would be all that is necessary to put the game on a proper basis. A certain amount of the roughness cannot be avoided if the game is played at all.

"Bob" Emmons, Captain of the Harvard team last year, has formulated his ideas about the way to reform the game and he admits that reform is necessary.

"Bob" Emmons' Suggestions.

He says: "If the game is to continue the colleges must begin its reformation immediately, and this reformation must take place along three lines: Reduction of the excessive training; reduction of the notoriety, publicity, and expenditure; elimination of the objectionable features of the game itself."

He suggests limiting hard practice to a period of ten weeks in the proper season. Football now, he declares, has become a business with a great many students. Emmons complains also of the notoriety, which, he says, brings football down to the level of the prize-ring. Team Captains are obliged to scour the country for material, and this affects the character of the players themselves, so that the difference between amateur and professional lies only in an arbitrary definition. To eliminate from the crowds of spectators what he calls the race track element, Emmons suggests the radical step of limiting the sale of tickets to college men or graduates or invited guests. He favors the idea of a second umpire, with full powers, and the disqualification for a year of any player guilty of tackling below the knees or of "piling on" a player who is down. Penalties are already provided for the offenses Emmons names.

The Intercollegiate Advisory committee has secured the opinions of Capts. Thorne of the Yale football team, Brewer of Harvard, Lea of Princeton, and Williams of the University of Pennsylvania. Thorne favors a change which will allow the side making the fair catch to have the ball on a down at the point where the catch was made. He thinks the linesman might be clothed with the power of umpire, and that thus it would be difficult for any unfair work to go on unpenalized. He wishes a strict enforcement of the rule against piling on a man who is down.

Brewer thinks no man should be allowed to start before the ball is put in play and that only the three backs should stand behind the line. He would allow no opponent within five yards of a man making a fair catch.

Williams Likes the Rules.

Williams says the present rules are satisfactory to him, but he will accede to the wishes of the public. He would like to have full power of interpretation given the officials and thinks this would obviate the need of a change.

Lea says the linesman's duties should be increased so that he may take official notice of any unfair or unnecessarily rough play and that he have the power of putting offending players out of the game.

The changes proposed by the faculty in the regulation of the game will have to do with the alleged professional side of it and that which leads people to call the great intercollegiate matches bullfights. It is well known that the expenses of many football players are paid at the college whose colors they wear, and that some of them draw salaries for the services they render on the teams. That is what the faculties want stopped, together with that sort of play that breaks legs and arms and endangers lives. The Harvard faculty wants no more intercollegiate football. It was said by a Cambridge professor that the game developed all there was ferocious and vicious in the players. A great measure of the responsibility for ideas of that sort belong to Hinkey, that much berated ex-Captain of the Yale team. Hinkey has been accused of being a vicious player, and certainly he talked viciously. In the game between Yale and the Chicago Athletic team at New Haven last fall one of the Chicago men got past the Yale line with the ball when it was not in play.

Uses Hard Language.

Hinkey roared out in an enraged tone to the player on his team who was responsible: "Never let a man get past you that way. Jump on him. Kill him."

While some of the college Presidents are down on the big college game there are many in the West who stand up for it. Among them are Presidents Adams of the University of Wisconsin, who says the game develops courage; Harper of Chicago, Angell of Michigan, and Slick of Purdue. They are all against the alleged professionalism and the unnecessary roughness and they want the game properly limited, but they want it to flourish as a college sport.

What the coming convention will bring forth in the way of rule changes remains to be seen, though it is probable that the penalties now provided for slugging and unfair play will suffice if additional officials be assigned to watch the games. The players mainly fear that all the present agitation will result in the abolition of the intercollegiate matches in the big cities, which will in part remove the notoriety and destroy the interest in training and in that way affect the game itself.

HARRY WRIGHT ON LEAGUE UMPIRES.

What the Baseball Veteran Has to Say of the New Rules.

"I think the new rules will effectually put a stop to the abuses which brought baseball into disrepute last season," says Harry Wright, chief of the league's staff. "The umpires are now compelled to fine players for certain offenses, and if they do not do so they are liable to be fined themselves. This will undoubtedly prevent leniency on the part of the officials, a fault that worked a great deal of harm last season. Now a player knows what to expect if he kicks senselessly or uses vile language. The penalties are down in the rules in black and white and it cannot be said that an umpire is too severe if he inflicts fines or rules men off the field.

"Ten years ago there was just as much interest and excitement over baseball as there is now. But there never was so much trouble with umpires. Then it was the custom to pick a man from the spectators to officiate. In that way nobody knew before the game who would be the umpire. If fault was found with the judge of play he generally left the field, and it was a most difficult thing to find a successor, the crowds soon learned not to abuse umpires. In the present time umpires have an obstacle to face in spectators who revile them and use abusive language from the stands. The rules distinctly state an umpire has the privilege of expelling any person from the grounds who thus misbehaves himself. If umpires would see to it that this rule is enforced as much as possible I am sure there would be less trouble. Time and again I have heard spectators use the filthiest language to umpires, but, as it has been hard to locate them, the umpires have had to grin and bear it. But if the home clubs would make a business of singling out such persons and informing umpires where they were there would be a pronounced reform."

LOUISVILLE, 11; CHICAGO, 9.

Result of the Practice Game—Full of Good and Fast Playing.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 10.—[Special.]—Before nearly 4,000 spectators the "Colts" went down to defeat at the hands of the Louisvilles. The game was exciting, hard fought, and brilliant, and kept the spectators nervous until the last man was out. The Colonels were outplayed at all stages, but luck was on their side and their fewer hits were better bunched. The Colts were stiff, not in form, but will run away from the Kentuckians when they are properly limbered up. Terry pitched well, had speed, but "Uncle" did not want to overwork him, so substituted Griffiths at the beginning of the seventh inning. Lange got two home runs—one a terrific drive over center field fence to Tremont street, 500 feet from the plate. Dahlen's came just before it. Two were on bases in the sixth when Donahue planted a ball in the gulf. Ryan, Anson, Lange, Everett, and Stewart excelled in pretty fielding, all of Everett's chances being particularly difficult. McCloskey's team shows up well and will surprise other leaguers. They are hustling, gingery fighters; go after everything. Despite his two errors—one excusable—Clark's work was marvelous. He batted in six runs, made four circus catches, and lightning assists. Preston's long running foul catch into the crowd was a beauty. The day was damp, cloudy, and cool, otherwise a larger crowd would have been out.

The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, r f	0	0	2	0	0	Sweeney, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Lange, c f	2	2	4	0	0	Gettinger, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, s s	1	3	3	3	0	Preston, 3b	2	0	1	1	0
Anson, 1b	1	1	9	2	0	Clark, l f	3	3	7	1	2
Everett, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	O'Brien, 2b	1	1	4	0	0
Decker, l f	1	2	2	0	0	Hatfield, s s	0	0	0	3	0
Stewart, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Welch, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Donahue, c	1	1	2	0	0	Cote, c	1	2	4	1	0
Terry, p	1	1	0	3	1	Inks, p	0	0	0	3	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	1	0	M'Derm'tt, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	9	13	24	14	1	Totals	11	9	27	10	2

Chicago	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	—9
Louisville	3	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	*	—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 2. Home runs—Lange (2), Dahlen, Donahue, Clark. Two-base hits—Anson, Everett, Clark, O'Brien, Welch, McDermott. Stolen bases—Everett, Preston, and Clark. Sacrifice hits—Hatfield (2), Preston, McDermott, and Decker. Hit by pitched balls—Terry, 2; McDermott, 2. Struck out—McDermott, 1; Inks, 2. Base on balls—McDermott, 1; Inks, 3; Griffith, 1; Terry, 5. First base on errors—Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Louisville, 6. Double plays—Clark-O'Brien; Anson-Stewart. Time of game—1:50. Umpires—Luby and Moran.

TO THE WESTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

Ball Club Presidents Going to Milwaukee—May Oust Mr. Vanderbeck.

George Ellis, President of the Grand Rapids Baseball club, and D. A. Long of Toledo were at the Tremont House Saturday en route for the Western League schedule meeting at Milwaukee.

"We will arrange our schedule, settle all our difficulties, and get the league into good running order," said Mr. Ellis. "Last year was a profitable one, and we figure on doing even better this season. Comparatively few complications have arisen since our last meeting. Ninety per cent of our troubles have been caused by Vanderbeck of Detroit. He is always in hot water, invariably gets turned down, and yet keeps on troubling. Take the Glenalvin case, for instance. He swore that he owed Glenalvin nothing, but the directors made him pay $812, notwithstanding. Earle is the latest victim of his work, but will not be bothered after Monday."

Mr. Ellis said that Grand Rapids had a strong club, almost the same as last season, and that the other towns promised to have good teams. Parker, the Chicago pitcher, will again play with Ellis, and Rhines is trying to break away from Cincinnati. "Denny" Long said that Toledo was on velvet financially. He was also in a hostile mood toward Vanderbeck. Charles Comiskey, who will run the new St. Paul club, is one of the Schedule committee, and spent the evening in conference with Long and Ellis. "Bob" Leadley, the manager of the old Detroit National League team, will go to Milwaukee as the representative of a Detroit syndicate that wants to buy Vanderbeck's franchise in that city.

Are Signed as Bloomington Players.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—The following players have been signed by the Bloomington club of the Western Inter-State League: A. W. Cotton of Denver, Colo., last season of Colorado League; William Connors, Bloomington, catcher; J. W. Lookabaugh, last year of Omaha, pitcher; William Burns, last year of Jacksonville, Ill., pitcher; Patrick Lynch, Rock Island, second base; William Geiss, late of the Brands, Chicago, third base; Frank Wills, Bloomington, shortstop; Jake Weile, Joliet, late of Pennsylvania State League; Charles Watters, right field and change pitcher; William A. Rourke, late of Omaha, manager and first base.

Baltimore Players Come to Time.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—[Special.]—Manager Hanlon received a letter from Shortstop Jennings that he and McGraw would join the team at Macon, Ga., the latter part of this week. Jennings and McGraw will probably receive within $200 as much salary as the highest-paid shortstop and third baseman in the league. Hanlon says Keeler will also join the team at Macon, and now that the combine is broken he is confident that Kelly will fall into line. The players, including seven pitchers, start South tomorrow evening. A brother of Catcher Clark, who is said to be a promising young pitcher, will also be taken along.

Cincinnati an Easy Winner.

MOBILE, Ala., March 10.—Mobile, 4; Cincinnati 17.

Pool Tournament on the North Side.

A pool tournament will be commenced Wednesday evening at the Tennes Billiard Hall, No. 203 Chicago avenue. The players will be John Daley of New York, Frank Harris of St. Paul, George Smith of New York, and Charles Tennes of this city. There will be $100 in cash prizes, each player paying a $10 entrance fee. Daley and Harris will play the opening game.

To Organize a Sporting League.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—Sidney W. Giles, Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park company of Cleveland, O., has sent out a call for a convention Monday, April 9, in that city to organize the American Sporting League, similar to that which exists in England, to prevent hostile legislation and eliminate racing evils.

EIGHT MEN ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Cut Off by a Disastrous Fire at White Oak, N. M.

WHITE OAK, N. M., March 10.—Fire broke out in the change room of the hoist house of the Old Abe mine, and the structure was destroyed. The mill, sixty feet away, escaped without damage. The damage runs high up into the thousands, but the most distressing feature is that some men are imprisoned, whose fate is unknown.

It will not be possible to enter the mine to search for them until some time tomorrow. Rescuing parties have been unable as yet to get down further than the third level by the air shaft. The entombed men are Charles Sherrick, F. J. Williams, Frank Wilson, John Davis, G. Baxter, Mr. White, Jerry Conover, and W. B. Mitchell. Wilson, Davis, and Baxter are married.

RACE ON THE RAILS.

THE NORTHWESTERN ELROY FLYER BEATS MILWAUKEE RIVAL.

New Fast Train with a Terminal in the Wisconsin Town Makes Its Initial Run from Chicago with Its Cargo of "Sunday Tribunes" With Flattering Success—Will Be a Daily Feature and a Great Boon to Towns Along the Route—Other New Fast Trains.

ELROY, Wis., March 10.—[Special.]—The fast mail train now known as the Chicago and Elroy railroad postoffice, and operated over the Northwestern road, made its initial run successfully this morning. Week days it is scheduled to leave Chicago at 3 a. m. and is numbered 503, but Sundays it leaves the Wells Street Station an hour later to accommodate the newspaper publishers and is numbered 509. A feature of the run this morning was a race with a train on the Milwaukee system that ran as a rival to Janesville.

All of last night was spent by James T. Beach, the Chicago representative of the tenth division railway service, with Postal Clerks F. W. Kopplin and W. E. Bartholomew in arranging the labels and appurtenances in a big Northwestern postal car for the new service, as there are many thousand



FAST MAIL ROUTES TO THE NORTHWEST.
[Points and time at which Chicago morning papers are delivered day of issue.]

Chicago morning papers carried out daily on these fast runs. Train 509 was twenty minutes late getting away from the depot. It consisted of a postal, baggage, and two coaches. Harry Ebbetts, on engine No. 641, pulled the Elroy out toward the northwest and immediately began wiping out the lost time. Conductor S. H. Ireton had charge. When Edison Park was reached eight minutes had been made up and Desplaines was passed eleven minutes late. In endeavoring to raise the leverman at the Wisconsin Central crossing five minutes were dropped, but the train stopped at Harvard five minutes ahead of the schedule. All papers for small towns just out of Chicago were put in the baggage car to be thrown off on the fly at Crystal Lake; the Elgin papers were left off to be taken south in a through train and a half carload of TRIBUNES were put off at Harvard for Rockford and Belvidere.

Reaches Madison on Time.

Engineer Henry Miller on engine 632 and Conductor J. W. Hazeen took charge here, and 509 was hustled into Janesville about seven minutes ahead of time. At Janesville the papers for Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, and Watertown were unloaded, and, notwithstanding several hot boxes, the capital of Wisconsin was reached at 8:50 on the dot. Here an immense cargo of papers were put off and connecting with the train that had left Milwaukee at 4:50 and running across to Madison. No. 509 took its gait leisurely to Elroy, changing engines at Baraboo, where W. M. Clark, with 599, took hold. The new train had no trouble in reaching its destination on time at 11:35.

Chief Clerk Beach told the reporter for THE TRIBUNE that 509 would make an excellent newspaper run and that sooner or later it would be extended to Eau Claire with a connection that would put papers and mail in Duluth at 5:50, an hour and twenty minutes better than the present time. Commencing tomorrow the New York and Chicago railroad postoffice which arrives in Chicago about midnight will pouch direct on this train, which gives the territory through which it runs a valuable mail connection on this run.

This morning each engineer and conductor had a special letter from headquarters warning them to look out for a rival train that was to run over the Milwaukee road to Janesville to reach that town ahead of the new fast mail. In consequence everybody was on the watch and the train kept going. It was not a groundless rumor.

Lively Race with a Rival.

At 4 o'clock there glided out of the Union Station one of the best engines on the Milwaukee system. At the throttle was Engineer Gosslin and Conductor Coslton kept tab on what was intended for a fast run. It was the Milwaukee rival train. Heretofore the territory now covered by the Elroy fast mail was handled in the sale of Sunday newspapers by Riley D. Cronk, a middleman, who charged the dealers a rate higher than the publishers. Cronk had been operating on a freight train on the Milwaukee road, and the new arrangement threatened to knock him out. He appealed to Vice-President Ripley of the Milwaukee, who, believing the new move of the Northwestern was intended to get away some of his mail business, ordered on a special train for Cronk with instructions to make the equipment the best in the shop and to make Janesville ahead of the Elroy train at all hazard.

Gosslin had only two light cars to haul, but he had twenty-one miles further to run. Cronk had wired several of his dealers to go into Chicago at his expense and take a fast ride with him from Beloit, where the roads come together. There was a deep suspense until Janesville was reached, when it was found the attempt to run Uncle Sam down had failed, the rival train puffing in fourteen minutes after the Northwestern train had arrived.

The Milwaukee officials have announced they will keep their train running for Cronk indefinitely and there is a big race expected next Sunday.

The new train to Elroy is one that has been wanted for years past. The towns served by it are all off the lines of the other fast mails and in the matter of mail and express matter they have had to put up with a local service. The people along the route were quick to earn what was in store for them. Before the newspapers were apprised of what was going on the newsdealers flooded the offices with letters ordering their papers sent by the new train. Besides the good substantial gain made at Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Belvidere, and Madison it gives to fifteen towns between Madison and Elroy a good Sunday service, something they never had before. Madison is the second State capital to be reached direct by a fast mail. The first was Des Moines, which is served direct by the Rock Island.

Another move of some moment to the postal officials and newspaper publishers was inaugurated by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad yesterday morning. The running time between Chicago and Des Moines of fast mail train No. 21 was shortened so that Iowa's capital was reached at 11:40 a. m., a gain of thirty-five minutes over the old time. There was a gain of eighteen minutes at Rock Island, twenty at Davenport, and corresponding gains at West Liberty, Grinnell, Colfax, Brooklyn, and Iowa City. By this arrangement train No. 303 on the Bureau Valley line of the Rock Island was enabled to connect with train No. 18 on the "Big Four" out of Peoria, and by this arrangement all the towns between Peoria and Bloomington, excepting Pekin, were served with TRIBUNES seven hours earlier.

The Burlington, Northwestern, and Rock Island had all been making Des Moines at 12:15 p. m. The trains all leave Chicago at the same time, and the Burlington No. 7, with sixteen miles further to run, reached Des Moines at the same time as 21 on the Rock Island, the shortest line of the three. The Burlington hauled six seventy-foot cars to Galesburg and five to Council Bluffs. The "Crip" hauls a mail car, express car, and combination coach and baggage. The Northwestern's line is thirteen miles shorter and five longer than the Rock Island's. The "Q" was the first road to start the fast service, the Northwestern next, and the Rock Island followed a month after the Northwestern. The Burlington has been running twelve years, the other two have been on the rails about eleven months.

Newspaper publishers and others who are concerned in the quick distribution of newspapers are asking why a fast line with a light train takes as much time to cover 358 miles as another road hauling five and six of the heaviest postal cars in the service requires to cover a distance of 374 miles. They also want to know why a competing line claiming as its own the right to carry all mail to Des Moines because its line is the most direct and the shortest cannot run to that town in eight hours. That would be about forty-four miles an hour. No. 7 on the "Q" maintains an average rate of forty-three and one-half miles to the Missouri River hauling a train twice as heavy as the Rock Island.

It is claimed that if it is worth while to shorten a run to get additional bulk just about weighing time there should be a gain in time commensurate with the increased pay that would follow the weighing of the increase of mail matter and on which pay is re-adjusted to stand four years.

"There is one thing sure," said a railway mail service official to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "The road that reduces its time or makes a schedule to obtain increased bulk during weighing time will have to maintain that schedule four years or lose its job. There'll be no shirking of responsibilities to Uncle Sam."

ALL WANT TO SPEND THE MONEY.

Lively Contest for Springfield Mayoralty Over Prospective Appropriations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—There are six avowed candidates who would like to be Mayor and there are at least four patriots in each ward who aspire to Aldermanic dignities. This superfluity of talent is making lively the local campaign. Some of these will drop out after the primaries, which are to be held this week. Of the candidates for Mayor there are the following: Charles A. Keys, straight Democrat; M. U. Woodruff, independent; A. W. Southwick, R. D. Lawrence, and John Phillips, Republicans; and Col. E. T. Brewer, independent. Senator Palmer and Congressman Springer will support Keys. The fight seems to have been started over an ordinance which was passed a month or so ago empowering the city to construct an electric light plant. The great number of statesmen who aspire to the office of Mayor is due to their desire to control the expenditure of large sums of money that will be required to build the plant. Aside from the electric plant there is to be a new $100,000 high school built and some extensive improvements in the way of street paving, sewer building, and the like, so that altogether there will probably be spent in municipal improvement more money than during any Mayor's term for the last twenty-five years.

TWO MEN CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Their Execution Will Be the First in the History of Jackson County, Ill.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—Frank Jeffry and Arely Douglas Henderson were convicted today of murdering James Towle, Dec. 20, 1894. They killed him for money, but found only two silver dollars on his person. Each charged the crime on the other, but denied his own guilt. At the trial the people presented an unbroken chain of evidence, while not one witness was presented by the defense. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday evening and at 11 this morning the verdict was returned, fixing the death penalty. The court will pass sentence tomorrow. This will have been the first legal execution in this county.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A FAST EXPRESS.

Ties Piled on the Track Presumably by Train Robbers in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—The east-bound fast express on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad struck a pile of ties about five miles west of this city at midnight last night. The passengers were thrown from their seats, but none seriously injured. The engine had to be raised with jacks before the ties could be removed from under it. It is supposed to be the work of train robbers, as numerous tracks were found around that point today. Two well-dressed strangers were seen loitering in the country near there yesterday afternoon and are supposed to have been implicated.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN AT ST. JOSEPH.

One Woman Killed and Two Others Fatally Injured.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 10.—[Special.]—One woman was killed outright and two others fatally injured by a Missouri Pacific passenger train at 1 o'clock this afternoon seven miles south of the city. The woman killed is:

ALLEN, MRS. THOMAS.

The injured are:

ALLEN, MARY, 25 years old.
DIXON, MATTIE, 12 years old.

Mrs. Allen is the wife of a stock grower. The party started to drive across the track in front of the train when the horse balked. The engine struck the conveyance, throwing the occupants thirty feet from the track. Mrs. Allen's neck was broken, her daughter's skull was crushed, and the child's legs broken. The horse was killed.

TURN THE HOSE ON THE SOPHOMORES.

Normal Freshmen at Terre Haute, Ind., Put a Wet Blanket on Hazing.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—The sophomores and freshmen of the State Normal School had a class war last night. The freshmen had a banquet and musical entertainment. The sophomores gathered at the entrance of the building and tried to capture the freshmen as they arrived. One of the freshmen was taken to a telegraph pole and tied to it. He was released by a citizen. When the sophomores tried to enter the building the freshmen turned the fire hose on them. The banqueters, 200 strong, left the building in a body. There were a good many threats of violence, but no one was badly injured.

ASK MAYOR AND ALDERMEN TO RESIGN.

City Officers Denounced at an Indignation Meeting at Spring Valley, Ill.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—The citizens of Spring Valley met in the opera house this afternoon and denounced the city council for refusing to recognize an ordinance presented to that body whereby all the appointive offices in the city are made elective even to the policemen. Popular feeling is strong against the Mayor, Peter Lauer, and the Aldermen. The last council meeting was a scene of disorder, on which account the indignation meeting was held today. The meeting appointed a committee of five business-men to wait upon and ask for the resignation of the Mayor and all the Aldermen to take effect March 15.

TO USE THE POWER FROM THE FALLS.

Project to Supply Electrical Force for the Twin Cities.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10.—[Special.]—Thomas Lowry, Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, and Eastern capitalists have under consideration a plan to utilize the unused water power below St. Anthony Falls, and supply enough electrical force to furnish light, heat, and motive power for all mechanical purposes in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Engineers have for several weeks been engaged in preliminary work on the scheme, and a favorable report is expected from them next month.

Missionaries Close Their Session.

DECATUR, Mich., March 10.—[Special.]—The four days' meeting of the Michigan Christian Missionary Association closed tonight with addresses by G. W. Barrows of Vandalia and J. H. Reese of Bangor.

Northwest Notes.

The Rev. A. A. Abbott of La Porte, Ind., has accepted a call to Warren, O.

J. L. Bartels, 60, a business-man of Milwaukee, Wis., died yesterday.

Three carloads of seed wheat, corn, and oats will be sent today from Virginia, Ill., to the Nebraska sufferers.

Arthur Conrad, 15, was killed at Clinton, Ia., by an elevator striking him on the head while he was looking down a shaft.

IS FIRE-SWEPT AGAIN

CHALLENGE MACHINE COMPANY'S SECOND FIRE IN THREE MONTHS.

Loss to It by Flames in Its Temporary Quarters and to Harry Perry, Owner of the Plant at Fortieth Street and Union Avenue, $75,000—Both Carry Insurance—The People's Outfitting Company Has a $12,000 Blaze—West Madison Street Cable Delayed by It.

The extensive foundry plant, formerly operated by the Bouton Foundry company, at Fortieth street and Union avenue, and purchased from that company by Harry Perry, who occupied it with the Challenge Machine company, was almost destroyed by fire last evening. The building, which was a frame structure of irregular shape, two stories high, and covering a space of ground 150x200 feet, burned with great fierceness and successfully combated the efforts of the firemen. The loss will reach $75,000, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known definitely. Mr. Perry was not operating the foundry, but had simply purchased the plant when the Bouton Foundry company concluded to go out of business. That was some months ago and since that time the foundry part has been idle. Valuable machinery occupied the building, for the foundry was one of the best equipped in the country. The business was chiefly the manufacture of high-class gas and other engines and other machinery used in the trade.

Three months ago the Challenge Machine company's works were destroyed by fire. The business of the company was the manufacture of printing presses and paper cutters, and when the company lost its plant it had many orders to fill at once. The concern accordingly rented the space in the Bouton foundry plant for a time and was just getting ready to move out and occupy its new plant at Union avenue and Leo street.

Yesterday people from Milwaukee were in the pattern shop of the Challenge Machine company all day looking over some work they were having done. The shop was on the second floor and was filled with highly inflammable material. They finished their work about 5:30 o'clock and soon left the building. It is supposed some one of the party was smoking and carelessly threw the half-lighted stump of a cigar to the floor, where it lay among inflammable stuff and there smoldered and gathered strength only to break out later on. About 6 o'clock Supt. Bredin and Watchman McGraw left the engine-room at the east end of the building, where they had drawn the fire from the furnace, and had walked to the office at the extreme end of the building. They were looking out of the window when Supt. Bredin saw smoke down in front of the window. Running out he saw that smoke was issuing from the pattern shop in dense volumes. Hastily calling the watchman to turn in an alarm Supt. Bredin ran into the shop to save some of the valuable patterns. As he threw the door open he saw that the second floor was filled with thick smoke.

At the same moment D. C. Smith, passing on a Wallace street car, saw flames bursting through the roof at the extreme east end of the building. He turned in an alarm from a box close by. When the department reached the scene the big frame structure was enveloped in flames. A strong wind was blowing and it looked as if the fire would communicate to the adjoining slaughter-houses and the barns of the City railway company.

Marshal Green instantly turned in a 2-11 alarm, and an instant later sent a special call for assistance. Marshal Swenie was quickly on the ground, and with increased force the plant was surrounded and the fire fought from every quarter. For a time the fight was most stubbornly contested, but finally the efforts of the Fire Department began to be felt. The blaze was crowded into the center and extinguished.

The officers of the Challenge Machine company are:

President, J. A. Boyd; Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. Schutz; Vice-President and Superintendent, Henry Bredin.

The loss to the company will reach $25,000, on which it has insurance, but the amount last night was not fully known. The amount will be distributed over printing presses, valuable patterns, and delicate machinery that it is thought suffered from the intense heat. The loss on the plant owned by Mr. Perry, which includes the building and machinery, will reach $50,000. Upon this there is an insurance, but how much was not known last night. The intense heat, it is thought, has damaged the machinery to a considerable extent. The Challenge Machine company gave employment to about 125 men. These men will be thrown out of work until the latter company moves into its almost completed plant.

FIERCE BLAZE ON THE WEST SIDE.

People's Outfitting Company Stock and the Building Damaged $12,000.

Fire caused a loss of $12,000 at the store of the People's Outfitting company, Nos. 171 and 173 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out when the West Side streets were filled with people on their way to matinée performances at the theaters. It caused a good deal of excitement because of its proximity to the Haymarket Theater, the latter building adjoining that where the fire occurred. Traffic was suspended on the West Madison cable line for nearly an hour. The fire, although brought quickly under control by the Fire Department, was a fierce one, and threatened at one time to consume the building. It was first discovered by Engineer Batcher of the Haymarket Theater Building. He sent in a still alarm, and upon learning the location of the building the officials sent out a "4-11" alarm. When the firemen arrived the fire was leaping up the walls of the first floor and making its way up the elevator shaft. Lines of hose were quickly laid to the top floor of the building, and the windows opened. After deluging the first and a portion of the second floors of the building with water the fire was extinguished. The building is owned by the Ryerson estate. The cause of the fire was ascribed by Chief Swenie to a small stove. About 12 o'clock a number of retail furniture men held a meeting in the store, but Manager Hartman of the People's Outfitting company said there was no fire in the stove when it was closed up Saturday evening. Most of the loss was upon the main floor. The building and stock are fully insured. The damage to the building is placed at $3,000.

The fire in no way interrupted the opening of Miss Lottie Collins' vaudeville company in the Haymarket Theater last evening, but it recalled a curious coincidence. When fire in Morrison's photograph gallery threatened to destroy the Haymarket a little over a year ago Miss Collins' company was the attraction at the house and her performances were interrupted for a few days. During the next visit of the dancer she slipped and seriously sprained her ankle. To prevent any danger of another postponed performance yesterday the Fire Marshal caused two leads of hose to be placed in the theater, but they proved unnecessary.

Fire from an unknown cause on the top floor of the three-story stone front building at No. 242 Schiller street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning caused a damage of $300 to furniture and $100 to the building. The place is occupied by S. D. Hensel, ladies' tailor.

Declares Two Men Are Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Jim Murray, a negro now in jail at Clayton, St. Louis County, under sentence of death for killing Edgar Fitzwilliams, made a confession today, in which he implicated Harry Smart and William Kensler in the murder of B. M. McCulloch, who was killed the morning of May 19, 1893, at his home in Woodstock, a suburb of this city. Murray says he took no part in the murder, but was present when it was committed. He makes this confession hoping to gain a respite from Gov. Stone.

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THREE FOR ONE CHAIR

EVANSTON THREATENED WITH A BREEZY MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

Ald. Dyche Likely to Be the Nominee of the Republican Convention—William Stacey, Also a Republican, Desires to Run as an Independent and Anti-University Candidate—Mayor O. H. Mann Seems Certain to Seek Re-election—Candidates for the Other Offices.

What promises to be the most exciting campaign for the Mayoralty yet held since its assumption of city dignities is now taking form at Evanston. Several municipal questions which hitherto have had no bearing at elections in the northern suburb this year will be important factors, and for the first time the Republicans will nominate a full ticket.

William Stacey, a business-man, and Ald. W. A. Dyche are in the race for the Mayor's nomination, and it is now thought likely that Mayor O. H. Mann will soon have a rod out in readiness for the nomination lightning. The Mayor all along has been declaring that he was not a candidate for reëlection, but he has been quiet on the subject of late, and knowing ones say certain mysterious moves on the part of the Mayor leave no room for doubt as to his intentions.

This Saturday the Republican convention will make nominations for all city offices. Sixty-three delegates will be in attendance—eleven each from the First and Second Wards, nine from the Seventh, and eight from each of the other four wards. Evanston people say they have no doubt the convention will nominate Ald. W. A. Dyche for Mayor.

Record of Ald. Dyche.

Ald. Dyche has a fine record in the Evanston City Council, of which he has been a member since the spring of 1892, when Evanston became a city. He is perhaps the most fluent and logical speaker in the Council, although he seldom takes part in its discussions. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1882. Ald. Dyche is a resident of the Seventh Ward, which contains a very large student vote. At the election a year ago this ward cast the largest vote of any in the city and Ald. Dyche was reëlected by the largest majority given any Aldermanic candidate. He is a member of the Four Mile League, and has long been known as an active worker in enforcing the prohibitory laws of the city. Mr. Dyche is a druggist, and has a store at State and Randolph streets.

William Stacey will run as an Independent against Mr. Dyche. Mr. Stacey is a Republican, having been a convert from Democracy about a year ago. He is at present City Treasurer. Mr. Stacey is a painting and decorating contractor, and has been a resident of Evanston for twenty-three years, and has been a business-man there for twelve years. He bases his hopes of defeating Ald. Dyche on the fact that the latter is a trustee of the university, and that there is a strong feeling in Evanston against political party nominations. It was but a few years ago that the feeling in Evanston against what was called the university policy was so strong that anybody suspected of being in sympathy with the university was sure of defeat.

For three years this question has not entered into Evanston elections, but it promises to be revived again this year, notwithstanding the fact that the authorities of the university declare they have nothing to do with Mr. Dyche's candidacy and that he is running entirely on his own merits. Mr. Stacey thinks if there is no other independent candidate he will be elected, for he says he will get the Democratic votes, those of the Republicans opposed to the entrance of politics in municipal affairs, and the votes of those who fear the land policy of the university. He fears the result, though, if Mayor Mann decides to run again, for it would divide the independent vote of the city and not affect the number polled for Mr. Dyche.

Estimate of the Vote.

With these three men in the race it is thought the wards will vote about as follows:

The Seventh very largely and the First by a small majority for Dyche; the Second a large vote for Dyche and Stacey and a light one for Mann; the other four wards close, with perhaps a slight majority for Mann.

For Town Collector Charles Bartlett, a business-man, and Capt. Julian Fitch will go before the convention. George Corson of the Evanston *Press* will run as an independent.

It is asserted that the old O'Leary-Sheridan road case is a skeleton in the closet for some of the men running for office, and may figure prominently in the election for Mayor and for City Attorney.

The Aldermen retiring this year are Congdon, Smith, O'Neill, Hoffman, Hobbs, Scott, and Prentiss. Of these Hoffman, Hobbs, and Scott are candidates for reëlection. Most of the Republican clubs of the different wards will nominate Aldermen. In the Fifth Ward the Republicans already have nominated M. L. Record to oppose Ald. Hobbs.

Those mentioned for Aldermen in the First Ward are Roger. McMullen, L. W. Conkey, and J. N. Ward. D. A. Coe and N. A. Cable are ambitious to succeed Ald. Smith in the Second. Wesley L. Knox probably will succeed Ald. O'Neil in the Third. F. S. Capron and James Hibben are making the run in the Fifth. Philip Greiner, formerly instructor at the gymnasium of the university; C. J. Tisdel, an alumnus of the university; and C. P. Stevens, a bank cashier, are out for Aldermanic honors in the Seventh, the university ward. Ald. Scott from North Evanston, the Sixth Ward, will try to succeed himself. Although he is blind Ald. Scott is recognized as one of the strongest men in the Council. He will be opposed by Charles M. Schindler, a painter.

Out for City Treasurer.

For City Treasurer the candidates are Maj. E. D. Redington and Christopher L. Williams, who will make a close fight for the Second Ward delegation, while George H. Quinlan in the First Ward has the backing of his ward delegation and considerable outside strength. Mr. C. L. Burch of the Fourth Ward is also a candidate who will submit his claims to the Republican convention, while Dr. H. B. Hemenway of the First Ward will be an independent candidate.

The choice of the convention for City Attorney will probably be Fred Whitfield of the South End, though C. A. Fitch of the North End has a chance. George S. Baker, the present City Attorney, will be an independent candidate for reëlection.

For City Clerk, Capt. R. E. Orr and George Bogart desire the nomination.

The primaries will be held Friday.

TO PROMOTE CHASE CYCLORAMA.

Company Incorporates to Push the New Electrical Invention.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Springfield Saturday organizing an Electrical Cyclorama company with $100,000 capital. The company will promote the invention of Charles A. Chase, who has devised an entirely new cyclorama idea. The invention embraces the idea of a photographic cyclorama by the use of a battery of improved stereopticons. These are arranged in a circle above the heads of the audience and project on a blank circular wall any picture or series of pictures in the nature of consecutive views. A test of the scheme was given in the Fire Cyclorama Building last August and was illustrated and described in THE TRIBUNE at the time. Since then Mr. Chase has invented a number of projecting devices and has imported from London a number of lenses of high power. Behind each lense will be an electric light of 4,000 candle power. The problem of successfully overcoming "ray interference"—something scientists said could not be done—has been solved. By a new device not only can the colors of nature be introduced, but moving figures can be made to appear in the scenes presented. The company is negotiating with the Field Columbian Museum to present in that building a perpetual panorama of the World's Fair, showing every building and surrounding in full size and true to life and color. The cost of installation will be $15,000. A series of foreign views are also now being taken for future exhibition. The first presentation of of World's Fair views will be held at the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta.

Divine Science Association.

The International Divine Science Association has called a congress of scientists, including all broad and liberal thinkers in divine, Christian, mental, and metaphysical thought, for May 27-June 1 at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The leading speakers, teachers, and writers will be present to advance the general understanding of the tenets of the association.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Specials for Today's Bargain-Seekers.

Our Kid Glove Sale Offers the brightest quality inducements combined with the lowest price in Chicago. No Gloves of so high a grade are offered anywhere at so low a price. If quality is a factor in your purchases you'll look at these.

8-inch Mousquetaire Suedes—4-button Real Kids in all colors—5-hook Foster Lacing Kids in all colors—Men's high-grade imported browns and reds—*Genuine* $1.50 Gloves in our Reliable Glove Section—per pair........ $1.00

Dress Trimmings. The Newest Ideas and Combinations in Dress and Waist Garnitures, in variety and profusion calculated to maintain a record for supremacy in price and gatherings.

Black or White Silk Applique Gimps in new designs—worth 75c to $1.50—Monday, per yd. 35c

Black Bead Trimmings—latest importations of new styles—worth up to $2.50—Monday.. 95c

Dress Garnitures in all the new effects, Blouses, Yokes, Collarettes, etc.—such as can be found only at C., P., S. & Co.'s—Monday........ 65c and up.

Dress Goods and Silks Are our most masterful gatherings, in which departments excellences are maintained which hold us peerless in the ranks of trade.

Crepons—Our showing one of beauty and worth never before attempted in Chicago. Rich, rare, and recherche novelties as at no other counters—see some of them in our State-st. windows.

In Silk and Wool or All-Wool Novelties our exclusive designs shine out as the most perfect combinations of colors and wearing qualities. For today we offer a line of superb $1.00 fabrics, all strictly new and elegant—at per yard........ 50c

At a hundred counters today will demonstrate the fact of our superior offerings, our reliability, our determination to make lowest prices in Chicago.

Grand Annual Spring Opening

Tuesday and Wednesday

Spring Millinery, Spring Cloaks and Capes, Spring Waists, Skirts and Suits,

And all the seasonable specialties in finished goods or garnitures that set the style for the new season.

Dinner Set Sale.....

We Offer Many Tempting Values This Week. . . . .



$15.00 Would be cheap at $20. A new lot of our **Imperial Carlsbad China Dinner Sets**, 100 pieces, with soup tureen, festoon edge plates and eggshell teas, daintily gilded.



$6.00 112-piece Dinner Set. **English Semi-Porcelain.** new shape, full sizes, decorated underglaze in three attractive colors.

Venetian Pattern English Porcelain **Dinner Sets,** entirely new, in fawn, peacock blue, and olive colors, richly gilded, 100 pcs........ **$13.00**

White and Gold Pattern, latest design, English Porcelain 100-piece **Dinner Set,** **$12.50**

Doulton's Underglaze Neutral Blue Decoration, in delicate scroll pattern—a specially neat **Dinner Set,** 100 pieces........ **$12.50**

New Enameled Color Decorated **Dinner Set,** with richly gilded handles, English Porcelain, 100-piece set........ **$14.00**

Fish Sets

Displayed in special room on second floor, a great variety from........ **$6.00** up

Cups and Saucers.

Special purchase of **Real French China Cups and Saucers,** various shapes and decorations, worth double, at

25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

Innumerable small items in China, suitable for Birthday Favors and Euchre Prizes.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG STATE & WASHINGTON STS.

Gunther's

FINE CONFECTIONS

Shipped to all points in the United States and Canada. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Address 212 State-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A "Special" Sale of Brussels Lace Curtains.

We offer in our main Upholstery Dept.—4th floor of main building—a choice lot of Brussels Lace Curtains—consisting of:

83 patterns—a total of 532 pairs—at prices ranging from **$5.75 to $87.50** per pair.

—these prices being reductions, averaging 20%, from our previous very low prices—and among them we offer many extraordinarily desirable *one and two pair* bargains at prices even much more reduced than the above.

NOTE—Our great Upholstery Department—occupying the entire 4th floor of main building—is, we believe, the largest, most comprehensive, and most thoroughly complete department of the kind in this country. Our assortments are always very large—our qualities always absolutely dependable and *our prices are* EMPHATICALLY *the lowest* (qualities considered). We are prepared to execute correctly any order pertaining to this class of work—from carrying out the entire furnishing of all upholstery work for the largest hotel or residence down to the sale of a single opaque shade.

Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Rattan Furniture, Antique Furniture, "Morris" Goods, Over Stuffed Furniture, Bedding, Brass and Metal Beds, Shades, Etc., Etc.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale of Jet Garnitures.

We offer in our Trimming Department—a limited but very, very desirable assortment of Manufacturers' Samples of Jet Garnitures—only one or two of a pattern—*in fine cut jet and brilliant cut nail heads*—very new designs. **Price to close out. $5.95 each.** *Those who are familiar with the true qualities of these goods will appreciate this wonderfully low price.*

Special Sale of Jet Yokes.

In same Trimming Department we offer in solid cut jet and cut nail heads—*very desirable.* **Price to close, $1.35, $1.45, $1.85.**

Special Sale of Jet Festoons.

We offer *a lot in fine cut beads.* **To close, at 55c.**

In Basement Trimming Dept. *We announce:*

Clearing Sale of Fringes—odd pieces of Silk and Jet and Colored Iridescent Beads—*being remainders of goods heretofore sold at several dollars per yard*........ **48c**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Removal of our Cloth Dept.

To 1st floor of Main Building.

We beg to announce the removal of our Cloth Dept. from its former location on 2d floor to the 1st floor of main building, where it now occupies one of the most prominent and best-lighted sections of the house.

This new location will enable us to place before even a greater number of our customers the class of woolen fabrics shown in this department—consisting of goods manufactured expressly for Ladies' Wraps, Tailor-Made Costumes, Outing Skirts and Riding Habits, Misses' and Children's Cloaks, etc.—**Fine Goods a Specialty.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Sixth Great Annual Sale of Silks—Continued This Week.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of last week our silk sales were very large, and the great number of purchasers proved very satisfactorily the genuine merits of the goods offered.

Our assortment is much the largest we have ever shown. It is unquestionably the most comprehensive stock of desirable silk in Chicago—and our prices are absolutely the lowest.

As items indicating the special bargains offered in this stock this week we quote:

25 pcs. 21-inch Black Taffeta Silk, **sale price 55 cents.**

20 pcs. 36-inch Black Habutai, for skirts, waists, etc., **sale price 60c.**

30 pcs. 26-inch Black Imperial Twill, splendid article for light waists, **sale price 75c.**

800 yds Black Satin Stripe and Figured, with canaille dot—black with colored Pekin and diagonal stripes—black with colored satin damas—*special,* **sale price $1.25.**

In the new Silk Section, at west end of Silk Aisle—added a week ago—we offer:

8,700 yds. of 21-inch and 27-inch Fancy Stripe and Check Genuine Habutai—in large variety of styles entirely our own—especially desirable for blouse waists, men's outing shirts, etc. *We have marked these goods extraordinarily low*—**sale prices 42½c and 60c yd.**

In Our Basement Silk Department we offer:

An accumulation of 500 or more Waist Lengths and Remnunts of all kinds of silk. We have marked them regardless of cost or quality to quickly close out:

In two lots, 50c and 75c yard

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Spring Opening Sale of Dress Goods—Is in Progress.

We announced in detail last Monday our opening Spring Sale of Dress Goods. This week the sale is continued, with the added strength of several very desirable shipments of *beautiful* goods received during the week. Never has our Dress Goods Department presented a more nearly perfect assortment of desirable goods than now. We believe it to contain the finest assortment of novelties in this country.

Our Dress Goods sections are quoting prices the lowest beyond all question in Chicago—a fact which we can and do prove every day and every hour of every week.

Our Basement Dress Goods Department

Has become the great headquarters for bargains in the less expensive grades of Wool and Cotton Dress Goods. This week we offer six enormous lots—great in quality and wonderfully low in price.

Lot 1—200 pcs. All-Wool and Mohair Imported Black Novelties........ **75c**

Lot 2—150 pcs. All-Wool Colored Novelties; 25 pcs. Two-toned Vigoroux; 15 pcs. Check Suitings—small neat effects—bright colorings; 25 pcs. 46-in. All-Wool Silk-Finish Henrietta—*Blue—Brown—Green*........ Special **50c**

Lot 3—200 pcs. All-Wool and Silk and Wool 38 and 50 in. Medium Toned Fancies........ **35c**

Lot 4—50 pcs. All-Wool Serge (*reliable quality*); 50 pcs. Black Cashmere, 46-in. wide........ **25c**

Lot 5—WASH GOODS—500 pcs. double fold Ramdan Cambrics—neat figures, all-over designs, and stripes, 36 inches wide........ Special **9c**

Goods in Lot 5 are to be found in our bargain square.

Lot 6—WASH GOODS—300 pcs. Dimity—plain colors and Dresden figures, on white and delicate grounds........ **15c**

Note—Each of the above remarkable bargains is marked at a price which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere in America.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Seconds" of Handkerchiefs. 1st Floor of Annex.

Our regular Great Semi-Annual Sale of "Seconds" begins this morning. . . . For several years we have conducted these sales—each year with increasing success and for each succeeding sale we make greater preparations.

For this present Great Sale we have secured a wonderfully fine quality of just such "SECONDS" as we are most pleased to offer.—The imperfections which cause the Handkerchiefs to be qualified as "SECONDS" are very slight—often hardly discoverable—in no case is the durability of the goods decreased.

Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen.

Handkerchiefs at **12½c** (price of perfect goods is 18c)
Handkerchiefs at **15c** (price of perfect goods is 20c)
Handkerchiefs at **18c** (price of perfect goods is 25c)
Handkerchiefs at **25c** (price of perfect goods is 40c)
Handkerchiefs at **35c** (price of perfect goods is 50c)
Handkerchiefs at **40c** (price of perfect goods is 65c)
Handkerchiefs at **50c** (price of perfect goods is 75c)
Handkerchiefs at **65c** (price of perfect goods is $1)

Those who have previously purchased at these great sales recognize the advantages they offer—We recommend that the goods be selected in dozen or half-dozen lots.

We also offer as a special bargain—broken line of Initial Handkerchiefs, 18c—$1 per ½ dozen.

In Our Basement Handkerchief Dept. We offer

Ladies' Handkerchiefs at **5c, 7c, 10c, and 12½c**—*Special bargains.*
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at **7c, 10c, 12½c**—*Special bargains.*

For many families this Basement Hdkf. Dept. has become the buying headquarters—for these goods—knowing as they do that always *the very best value obtainable* is sold there.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

An Extraordinary Sale of Kid Gloves.

We have bought at HALF VALUE the entire accumulated stock of Kid Gloves from one of the largest French manufacturers—and we now offer the whole quantity at prices never before quoted in America on similar quantities:

Good Gloves at........ **50c pair**
Good Gloves at........ **60c pair**
Good Gloves at........ **70c pair**
Good Gloves at........ **85c pair**

Suede and Glace
4 Pearl Buttons and Mousquetaire—
All sizes and all colors.

Also—10, 12, and 16 button length Opera Gloves, $1 to $1.25 pair—*all desirable opera shades.*
This sale occurs in Main Dept., first floor annex—and in Basement Glove Dept.

VOLUME LIV.

OPERA IN FUL

"Les Huguenots" Season at the Aud

SOCIETY OUT IN

Beautiful Women, B Attired, Fill the

FIRST NIGHT IS A

Singers Are Improved Sin Appearance,

CHORUS IS THE CHI



MME. LILLIAN NORD



MME. MELBA.



JEAN DE RESZKE